Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. VI. NO. 126 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to :
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports vi Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Italian Ports vi Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	7,00,00,050/
CALLED UP CAPITAL	70,00,005/

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co LTD
ESTABLISHED 1896
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed	Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about	Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about	Rs. 19,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,70,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURANCE

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its Policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—
THIS IS UNIQUE & UNPRECEDENTED.
Before insuring elsewhere compare its rates, privileges and advantages. Apply for particulars to.
Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd., (For Bombay)
53, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.
K. G. TOKEKAR, Esq., (For Deccan), Poona.
Messrs. DESHPANDE & SON, (For Berar) Akot.
J. C. PATEL, Esq., (For Gujarat) Petlad.

CRUSADE
AGAINST
CONSUMPTION.
WONDERFUL CURES IN POONA DISTRICT.
Poona gentleman writes 3rd May:—
"My friend has spoken to me of the wonderful cure effected in his son by your medicine."
Another 2nd May:—
"I am exceedingly glad to read from yours of 28th that Rev. Walters' medicines have wrought such a marvellous change in your health within such a short time. I take delight in informing you that my wife has been declared by Doctor to be perfectly cured."
Another:—
"It is due to the medicine that I can stand the great strain of my work."
Patient ill many years, very weak and thin, poor appetite, terrible cough. Puts on weight rapidly and recently declared by eminent I.M.S. Doctor after examination: "Lungs perfectly sound."
Another consumption, asthma, chronic bronchitis. Completely cured. Strong and healthy. Large increase of weight.
Both the above were declared almost "HOPELESS" by eminent Doctor.
LIEUT.-COLONEL'S REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.
Writes 29th April:—
"On 20th April (a day after commencing the remedy) a distinct change for the better was felt, pains in the chest were no longer noticeable, breathing was free and your patient felt more brisk and alert, and commenced to sleep better and this improvement continues. Sputum has considerably lessened in quantity. I should like to say that I am greatly pleased with the result of the treatment up to the present."
REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., M.D.,
LONAVLA

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 815, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

DR. J. J. NAEGAMVALA,
M.B., B.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
129, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.
Next to Leach & Weborny.

SILK CONTROL
OF
THE WESTERN INDIA MARKETS
(1) Compare our prices"
(2) We stock only the best"
(3) We retail at wholesale rates"
SILKS
FOR
SARIES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
(*A Speciality*)
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.
(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs. Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad B B & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.
AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 31st DAY OF MAY.
AUCTION SALE of Valuable made to order Household Furniture, etc., etc.
On FRIDAY, the 31st day of May 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the shop in Dean Lane, adjoining Hummum Street, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable teak and blackwood made to order household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, mentsafes, upholstered drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofa, glass door silver cabinets, marble top tables, almyrahs, hatstands, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, rich carpets hall lamps, table ornaments, electric cieling fan, refrigerator ice box, safe on stand, electric bronze table figures, book cases, etc. etc.
The property of Capt. H. Lafond and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th May, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.
AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S CRAFT (WELL-KNOWN LARGE PROW) NAMED RAMPRASAD.
Under instructions from B. M. Lang, Esq., the official assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of Dwarkadas Lakhmidas Toprani, trader as Lakhmidas Khimji Toprani, an Insolvent, Messrs Crawford & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 31st day of May, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Craft Association Rooms, at Carnac Bunder, the said insolvent's craft (well-known large prow) No. 2844, named "Ramprasad."
N.B.—The above well-known craft (large prow) is lying at Mazagon Darukhana. Its whole bottom is made up of copper. It holds a tonnage of about 1,500 to 1,700 bags, and sails to and from Mombasa and other harbours.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th May, 1918.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
NOTICE.
AUCTION SALE of Kambekar Street property advertised to take place on Friday, the 31st May, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June.
AUCTION SALE OF 150 CASES BLEACHING POWDER.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of the concerned at Godown No. 175-177 Halai Memon Mohlla, near Jackeria Musjid:
50 casks each 1 cwt. Bleaching Powder in wooden bandage.
100 casks each 1 cwt. Bleaching Powder in iron casks.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th May, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street.
NOTICE.
Auction sale of black stones and metal advertised for sale to-day the 28th May, 1918 is POSTPONED until further notice.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th May, 1918.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd). W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.
THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8

Single Copy .....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....TWO Annas.

LOST.

LOST—One DOG (Fox Terrier), white, with red spots on the head, ears and both sides, name "JIPSI", on Sunday evening at Andheri. Leather collar-band round the neck. Information will oblige the owner. Box No. 324, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 4515

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PERFUMERS—Earn Rupees ten (10) daily with a Hand-book of 8 eight French Formulas, Price Rupee one only. Apply to S. VISNU RAO, Bombay, No. 4, near Post Office. 4508

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Come sharp. 4

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Only LADY TEACHER to coach up in Mathematics for Matric. Apply personally to Mrs. N. S. GHANDHI, 42, Ardeshar Dadi Street, Khetwady. 4516

LEDGER CLERK, thoroughly experienced; neat writing; Rs. 1,000 security. Required by British Firm. Wage about Rupees 50. Apply Box No. 327, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 4521

EUROPEAN WANTED for Saddlery and Boot and Shoe business. Apply Box No. 316, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4493

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A hard working SALESMAN with experience of canvassing goods. Well experienced man need only apply personally to VULLEY & SONS, Tailors, next to Majestic Hotel, Colaba Causeway. 4519

WANTED.—A competent CLERK, Limited Company Accounts Correspondence and Gujarathi knowledge necessary. Working time 6 to 8 p.m. daily. Apply stating salary to The PREMIER FURNISHING and DECORATING COY., LD., Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. 4495

WANTED.—Two GRADUATES. Pay Rs. 75—90 and Rs. 60—75 as ASSISTANTS for Ankleswar Municipal High School, from June 17th. State second language, optionals, honours and experience. Applications to reach before 31st May, 1918. N. N. ANKLESARIA, Barrister-at-Law, Chairman, Ankleswar Municipal School-Board, Ankleswar Municipal Office. 4501

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN, knowing Municipality and other works to look after our properties and to collect rent. He should have good references. Again wanted men to undertake contracts for collecting rent. Liberal terms for men of capability and standing, good airy bungalows to be given on rent at Walkeshwar. Apply NATHOORAM RAMNARAIN, Walkeshwar, near Government House, till 11 a.m. and after 9 p.m. daily. 4472

SITUATIONS VACANT.

CUTTER WANTED for first class tailoring business. Apply Box No. 315, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 4492

WANTED—An EX-SOLDIER as JUNIOR INSPECTOR. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 4522

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—The very best class of POLO PONIES, thoroughly trained, very fast and big size. Apply immediately and send photograph of pony to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. the SRI SEWAI MAHARAJ DEO of Alwar. 4468

A BUNGALOW in Bombay big or small with electric fittings and Motor shed required on hire for a year from the middle of June or 1st July, 1918. Locality Ridge Road, Nepean Sea Road or Chaupati preferred. Please write stating terms to Box No. 326, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4520

WANTED the public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1,200 R. ft. of LIGHT RAILWAY with 11 trollies and one point crossing. Apply to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4437

HIMALAYAN HONEY—Altitude 7,000 white and pure 2 lbs. tin Rs. 1-8, postage extra. THE HONEY HOUSE, Chamba, Punjab. 4418

FOR SALE—CHEETAS, WALRUBUS MONKEYS, only pair in India. Crested Crane, Blue, Red, and Baboon Monkeys. Apply GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay. 4517

FOR SALE—One MOTOR CYCLE with side car of known make "Indian," in excellent working order, inspection invited. Please apply MUNJEEBHOY KHATAO, Duncan Road, Doorgadevi. 4447

FOF SALE—Belsize make, 30 h.p., 4 Cylinder Bosch Magneto. 5 seater MOTOR CAR, Topper valves. Recently overhauled and repainted in very good condition. Rs. 4,000 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 325, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4518

FOR SALE—40 PREFERENCE SHARES of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., carrying 7 per cent. interest, Rs. 400 paid up each share, Managing Agents Messrs. Tata & Sons, in one or smaller lots. Offers. Address to Box No. 308, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4475

FOR SALE—CINEMA FILMS, and complete PATHE CINEMA OUTFIT, Cinema Carbons, 15 by 18 by 12 inches, Siemen's Dynamo, 900 Volts., 1,000 Rev., 12 Amp. with switch board, electric fans. Cinema Films on hire. Apply D. C. PATELL, Jheriwalla Building, 21, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 4485

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A GODOWN at Chinch Bunder Road. Apply to A. S. CURIMBHAI & Co., No. 5, Mumbadevi Road, Bombay. 4524

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

TO SUB-LET—Now till end of June a good commodious FURNISHED BUNGALOW, Khandala beautiful valley view, rent Rs. 1,500. Apply Messrs. HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, No. 6, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 4505

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (King's Birthday) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 27th May, 1918. 4525

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF LIEUT. H. G. CLARK, I.A.R.O.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all claims by Creditors against and sums due to the Estate of the above deceased Officer, who died on 16th April, 1918, are to be lodged with me, the undersigned, at No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Docks, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date of this notice and after such time no claims will be entertained by me.

R. B. NICHOLSON,
Captain, I.M.S.,
President, Committee of Adjustment,
No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Dock.

Dated May 28th, 1918. 4526

PUBLIC NOTICE.

S. S. "CITY OF ADELAIDE."

ARRIVED ON THE 26TH INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street,
Bombay, 27th May, 1918. 4512

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the services of MANISHANKER KASHIRAM DAVE, who was in the employ of my clients' piece-goods business, are dispensed with. If any one has dealings with the said Manishanker Kashiram Dave in the name of my clients, he will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1918.

N. C. DALAL,
Attorney for Messrs. Jivalal Ujamshee and Co.

4527

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THAKER GOVINDJI KUBERDAS, of Bombay, has contracted to sell to our client Mr. ROMAN KHUDABUX IRANI, the property hereunder described. All persons having or claiming any share, right, title, claim or interest to, in, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, sale, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 53, Medows Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, which will then be deemed to have been waived and to be null and void and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land together with the country tiled house standing thereon, situate at Naigaum Cross Road, Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 140 and New No. 14568, Old Survey No. 11/1191 and New Survey No. 7/2093 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under Ward No. 839, Street No. 199 and admeasuring about 214 square yards and bounded as follows:—on the East by the property of Kasia Damaji, property of Haji Abdul Gani Haji Sumar, on the North Naigaum Cross Road, and on the South property of Maik Thakur.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1918.

DUBASH & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4514

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NUSSERWANJI SORABJI FRAMJI MADRASWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Bai COOVERBAI DARASHA SHROFF, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant. Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khambala Hill, Altamount Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1677 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 583 and 667, New Nos 2782 and 3011, Old Survey Nos. 64, 82, 64 and 65, and New Survey No. 7068 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 3429 and Street No. 1 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Framroz Dinshaw Taraporevala and others, on or towards the West by the property of Mancherji Shapurji Tata, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Sorabji Pallonji Frenchman, and on or towards the South by the Gowalia Tank Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors tenants.

Dated this 23rd day of May, 1918.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL & KANGA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4513

G. W. M Reynold's BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Mary Price 8 vol.	5	0
Bronze Statue 4 vol.	2	0
Soldier's Wife 2 vol.	1	4
Pope Joan in 3 vol.	1	12
Mary Stuart 2 vol.	1	4
May Middleton 2 vol.	1	8
Seamstress in 2 vol.	1	0
Agnes in 9 vol.	6	0
Faust—A Romance, 2 vols.	1	8
Robert Macaire in 2 vols.	1	0
Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	3	0
Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter in 4 vols.	3	0
Canonbury House in 3 vols.	2	4
Mysteries of the Court of London In 17 vols.	12	0
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Empress Eugenie's Boudoir in 3 vols.	2	4
Mysteries of Old London, in 3 vols.	2	4

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THE ONLY NEW SHOW IN TOWN
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GREAT SUCCESS
Change of Programme each Night
Prices, Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1,
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BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE
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Commencing from Saturday 25th May
THE
EXCELSIOR
will present
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME OF FILM EVERY WEEK
Starring
WORLD'S FOREMOST ARTISTES
In spite of heavy cost and curtailment of 10 o'clock shows no expense will be spared in providing an absolutely
First Class Bill of Fare
upto a Standard of the Old
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Reputation.

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Daily at 6-30 p. m.
THE EVIL PATH
A five-part French Drama with a strong and gripping plot teeming with human pathos, passions and noble sacrifice.

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A Scenic Film.

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA Co.
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TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 28th MAY
A Musical play in 3 Acts
"THE MERRY WIDOW"
WEDNESDAY, 29th MAY
"THE QUAKER GIRL"
THURSDAY, 30th MAY
"MR. MANHATTAN"
FRIDAY, 31st MAY
An Opera Bouffe in 3 Acts
"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"
SATURDAY, 1st JUNE
A Pinero Musical Comedy
"THE BOY"
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.
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LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT BILL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.
MR. E. H. DUCASSE presents
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in the tremendously exciting 5-part All British film
"IT'S ALWAYS THE WOMAN"
ADAPTED FROM THE PLAY WHICH TOURED THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR SEVEN YEARS.
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GERALD AMES AND VIOLET HOPSON
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"A GAMBLE FOR LOVE"
Popular Prices: Stalls One Rupee. | Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5. | Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As. | Gallery 2 As.

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A pathetic story of the invariable tug-of-war between Love and Lucre, at
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Universal Screen Magazine and a Comic in the Programme.
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TO-NIGHT AND DURING THE WEEK
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OF THE SENSATIONAL RAILWAY SERIAL
THE GIRL AND THE GAME
Episodes 10-11-12.
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AND A
SPARKLING COMIC
USUAL 3 SHOWS at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

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IMPERIAL
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ANTONIO MORENO
IN
"THE ANGEL FACTORY"
ONE OF THE BEST PICTURES PRODUCED IN MONTHS.

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Our Armies at Sea. Scenes on board the Troopships—"Imperial Triumph," our last contingent, Canadians at Salisbury Plain, Indians at Marseilles, etc., etc.
PATHE'S GAZETTE
and
A ROARING COMIC
——"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"——

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AMUSEMENTS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The Cinema-going public is hereby informed that

THE CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

will commence their grand new serial

The Fighting Trail

(45,000 ft.)

(The exclusive right of exhibiting which in the whole of India, Burmah and Ceylon, has been secured by Mr. J. F. MADON of Calcutta.)

FROM SATURDAY NEXT THE 1ST JUNE 1918

4 PARTS EVERY WEEK, *i.e.*, 5,000 ft.

Further particulars later on.

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To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

MARIE CORELLI'S

Most Popular Work

"TEMPORAL POWER"
"TEMPORAL POWER"
"TEMPORAL POWER"

The much-discussed Novel that brought the celebrated Authoress to the zenith of her fame

VISUALIZED AS A GREAT 6-ACT SUPER-FILM

"TEMPORAL POWER"

"For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of the world, against spiritual wickedness in high places."

With these words ringing in their ears the seething, cursing mass of humanity surged forward.

MARIE CORELLI

is nothing if not daring in her writings and in

"TEMPORAL POWER"

WHEN DAILY FOOD MEANS DAILY MISERY

Mother Seigel's Syrup tones, strengthens, and stimulates the organs of digestion to healthy activity. By so doing, it ensures good digestion and banishes the pain and misery which results from imperfectly digested food. Take a short course of this great remedy, after meals, and note the difference it makes in your general health.

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MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

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Wana-Ranee is the latest triumph of the perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Thursday, May 23rd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

		£		£
Total Bullion	.. ..	62,600,000	Inc.	900,000
Public Deposits	..	38,400,000	Dec.	3,100,000
Other do.	..	121,600,000	,,	6,200,000
Govt. Securities	..	55,600,000	,,	1,700,000
Other do.	..	97,300,000	,,	3,200,000
Notes and Gold	..	30,900,000	Inc.	600,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 19 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	.. ..	..
,, Exports to Great Britain	.. ..	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	.. ..	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. ..	8½
Demand Bills	.. ..	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	.. .. ..	99½

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot	.. .. ..	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	.. ..	3 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	.. ..	2 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	.. ..	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	.. .. ..	56
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	.. ..	49½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	.. ..	64½
Government Securities 3 %	.. ..	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	.. ..	27.15

London, May 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	.. .. ..	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	.. ..	3 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills' 3 months	..	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	.. ..	2 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	.. ..	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	.. .. ..	56½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	.. ..	49½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	.. ..	64½
Government Securities 3%	.. ..	55½ Unchgd.
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	.. ..	27.15

WAR LOANS.

London, May 23rd.

5½% 1925—1928	.. .. ..	£87½ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	.. .. ..	£99½
5% New	.. .. ..	£93½

London, May 24th.

5½% 1925—1928	.. .. ..	£87½ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	.. .. ..	£99½
5% New	.. .. ..	£93½

London, May 25th.

5½% 1925—1928	.. .. ..	£87½ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	.. .. ..	£99½
5% New	.. .. ..	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 23rd.

WHEAT.

Wheat.—No change.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm	
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED

Linseed Calcutta Value	595
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but inactive.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C & F. Calcutta July-Sept.	16/6
do. do. Probable buyers at	16
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta July-Sept.	19
do. do. Probable buyers at	19
Tone:—Steady without business.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Value	3/0½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July Value	2/3½
Tone.—Dull.	

London, May 24th.

WHEAT.

Wheat.—No change.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.	
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED

Linseed Calcutta. Value	595
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but inactive.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers	16/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers	19
Tone:—Fair Demand—Old contracts being shipped more freely—but fresh freight not available.	

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Paid	3/0½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July Paid	2/3
Tone:—Dull.	

London May 25th.

WHEAT.

Wheat.—No change.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.	
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta, Value	595
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but inactive.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers	18
Tone:—Fair Demand—Old contracts being shipped more freely—but fresh freight not available.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Buyers	3/0½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July Sellers	2/3
Tone:—Dull.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 27th May, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	595	580	535	495	Ready
Sciude-Punjab (M.G.)	590	575	530	..	Ready
Akola Khamg Fair-Staple M.G.	..	645	625	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	685	675	667	..	Ready
Kadi	..	..	..	..	..
Viramgam (M.G)	..	..	705	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	590	565	..	Ready
Dhagadra Limbdi (M.G.)	..	..	700	..	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	710	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	760	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	735	Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Antnl-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	740	Ready

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay May 27th 1918.

	Rate per lb.
Davids No. 10	13—12
Shapurji No. 10	14—13
Simplex No. 10	14—12
Edward No. 10	14—12
Light Houses No. 6½	13— 5

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 27th 1918

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
,, Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	203½
American Dollars	279
Hongkong ,,	209
Shanghai ,,	298½
Japan ,,	145½
Singapore ,,	168½

Market steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May 27th 1918.—5 p.m.

	Bazar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	52 0 0	7 7 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	52 0 0	7 5 6
,, Karachi Rangia	52 0 0	7 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 6 0	7 11 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	7 6 0	7 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 0 0	8 8 0
,, Thin	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	82 0 0	— —
,, Gajar 75-25	55 0 0	— —
,, Gajar 50-50	54 0 0	— —
,, Black	51 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	10 0 0	10 6 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	— —
Mowraseed	5 0 0	5 6 0
Barley	37 0 0	5 6 0
Castorseed	47 0 0	10 8 0

Forward:	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	7 6 9
,, August-September	7 8 0
Linseed May	8 6 6
,, Sept.	8 14 9

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Bombay, May 27.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-0.
Sovereign, Rs. 19-1.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, Rs. 108-10.
Silver 1st Sett., Rs. 108-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft, 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' Sight Drafts, 1/6 7/16.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 203½.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 212.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 209.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 299.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 143-8.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 138-8.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 279.
Bank Demand on Singapore, Rs. 155-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 89.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 63.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market ruled strong during the day, but closed quiet owing Bulls taking profit.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1880, Swadeshi 2037-8, Swan 687-8, Simplex 797-8, Shapurji 136-4, Pearls 597-8, New Greats 370, Madhavji 2315-8, Luxmi Cotton 1700, Kohinoor 1480, Kasturchand 1280, Indore-Malwa 332-8, Indian Bleaching 167-8, Finlay 532-8, Fazulbhoy 802-8, David 562-8, Currimbhoy 382-8, Crescent 247-8, Century 455, Nagpur 2460, Bombay United 902-8, Bombay Dyeing 1320, Advance 1300, Katni ordinary 242-8, Katni deferred 1205, Tata ordinary 247-8, Tata new ordinary 100 premium, Tata old deferred 1165, Tata new deferred 365 premium, Alcocks 855, Bombay Tramway 360, Bombay Steam 312-8, Tata Hydro 1260.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1875, Swadeshi 2035, Swan 687-8, Simplex 792-8, Shapurji 135, Pearls 607-8, New Greats 370, Madhavji 2315, Kohinoor 1480, Kasturchand 1270, Indore-Malwa 332-8, Indian Bleaching 165, Finlay 535, Fazulbhoy 800, David 560, Currimbhoy 382-8, Crescent 247-8, Century 452-8, Nagpur 2460, Bombay United 907-8, Bombay Dyeing 1335, Advance 1300, Katni ordinary 241-4, Katni deferred 1205, Tata ordinary 248-12, Tata old deferred 1175, Tata new deferred 360 premium, Tata new ordinary 100 premium, Alcocks 855, Bombay-Burma 710, Bombay Steam 315, Bombay Tramway 360, Tata Hydro 1260.

EUROPEANS AND THE WAR LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 26.

The Committee on Resources is giving special attention to the question of support of the Second War Loan by all classes of Europeans. It is felt, while the last Loan was splendidly supported by big firms and men of large incomes, the Europeans of humbler means did not appreciate the value of support from each according to his ability. A personal appeal to every man of the community, pointing out his paramount duty of investing in the War Loan in some form or other is contemplated.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LORD CUNLIFFE ON WAR FINANCE.

Lord Cunliffe, the retiring Governor of the Bank of England, presided at the half-yearly general Court, held on March 21st. He began his address by dealing with the financial results of the Bank's operations in the half-year ended February 28, and said that after making provision for all contingencies the profits were £543,237, making the amount of the "Rest" on that day £3,564,960. The dividend would be 5 per cent., less tax, leaving the "Rest" at £3,019,222.

Lord Cunliffe proceeded to say that as that was the last occasion on which he would have the honour of presiding over the Court, he wished to tender the proprietors his heartfelt thanks for the consideration and confidence placed in the directors during these past years of war. The Bank had not been so fortunate in escaping outside criticism, much of it just, some a little unfair, but he thought they would agree that the Bank had not done so very badly when it was considered that they had been working with a somewhat antiquated instrument, and that they were confronted in August, 1914, with a crisis of such magnitude as not even the most far-seeing of them could have expected and prepared for.

BRITISH FINANCE "CAUGHT UNAWARES."

There could be no doubt that when war broke out British finance was caught unawares. They had not been deliberately setting their house in order, as their enemies had done, in readiness for a pre-arranged struggle for world supremacy, and many problems had had to be solved without its being possible to give to each one due and proper consideration, leading inevitably to some mistakes. He was anxious to emphasize the importance of the share taken by the other banks of the United Kingdom in bringing the country into comparative safety or, at any rate, in avoiding any very serious financial trouble or breakdown. Complete confidence had been established between them, so that any crisis brought about by want of cohesion now was inconceivable. (Hear, hear.). Had the same cohesion and mutual confidence existed in August, 1914, they could have sailed through those very stormy waters, possibly under bare poles, but without material damage, and certainly without any bankers' moratorium, which particular moratorium, however, was never, in his opinion, really necessary.

He wished also to record his personal gratitude to the three Ministers who had filled the office of Chancellor of Exchequer during his governorship. The City was to be congratulated upon the very generous treatment accorded to it by the special Ministers of the Crown whose rulings most affected them there.

BANK ACT REVISION.

They had been reading of meetings and resolutions adopted by various Chambers of Commerce suggesting many and drastic alterations in the Bank Charter and the Bank Act of 1844. The proprietors might rest assured that better and more up-to-date machinery was in course of being set up, and would, he trusted, be ready and obtain Parliamentary sanction in time to combat successfully the many difficulties he saw in store for the Bank after the war. Being the chairman of the committee that had been appointed to consider this problem among others, he must say no more beyond assuring them that the committee was fully alive to the fact that both the old Charter and the Act of 1844, well as they had served their time, stood in much need of revision.

Perhaps some might be expecting of him a prophecy regarding the duration of the war. That would be too futile, but he might be allowed to assure them that if our enemies were counting on our financial exhaustion they had many years of hard fighting before them. (Hear, hear.). They must, however, realize that it was imperative that they should exercise the strictest economy in all matters of finance, and subordinate their own interests to those of the nation. The City was ready for any probable eventuality, and with the exercise of watchfulness and due economy they might be assured of success in their own field as in the field of battle.

"WORTH DYING FOR."

A correspondent sends to the "Daily Telegraph," this moving little story which was given to him by a lady who is doing very important war work in London: "Rather a beautiful thing was said to me a few days ago by a wounded Tommy. I was looking at a bit of Kensington Palace wild garden; thousands of daffodils and violet crocuses in flower, under some trees just breaking into leaf; terribly beautiful as it all appeared to me at the moment! I suddenly realised that the soldier boy was standing by me looking also. I said, 'That's worth living for, isn't it?' And he replied quite simply, 'Yes, miss, or dying for!' This to me is worth a hundred sonnets and poems, however lovely. Why can't we circulate leaflets of this kind among the recalcitrant labour folk to show what our boys feel as well as do?"

BANK OF BOMBAY

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 25th May 1918.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital	.. ..	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	.. ..	90,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	4,15,56,187	
,, Deposits at Branches	97,98,007	
		5,16,54,194
Other Deposits	.. ..	16,27,34,387
Post Bills	.. ..	7,889
Sundries	.. ..	25,04 084
	Rs. ..	23,85,00,554

ASSETS.

	Rs
Government Securities	16,06,39,473
Other authorised Securities	20,09,490
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,35,46,214
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	6,37,47,148
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,12,90,254
Dead Stock	8,58,524
Stamps	10,656
Bullion	—
Balances with other Banks	7,20,308
Sundries	5,85,769
Cash	7,31,62,718
Rs. ..	23,85,00,554

STATE CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.

SIR A. STANLEY'S PREDICTION.

Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, indicated to the Associated Chambers of Commerce at a luncheon in the Connaught Rooms, London, on April 9th, that the railways and canals would remain in Government control after the war, says the "Daily Chronicle".

At the end of the war, he said, practically the whole of the trade and industrial activity of the country would be under some form of control either direct or indirect, and it would be the function of the Government to see to the abandonment of those controls the moment the national position would admit. He excluded from the statement any reference to the railways or the canals, as he did not believe that it would be in the national interests that the railways and canals should revert to the pre-war state.

VANISHED EXPORT TRADES.

It had been suggested that an attempt was being made through the Imports and Exports Control Bill to establish some fiscal system, that there was some deep-dyed plot behind it, and that the Government intended through this Bill to set up a different fiscal system from that which existed. There was nothing of the kind. His view was that our great resources must be used after the war for the re-establishment of ourselves and our friends before they could go elsewhere.

He had before him a statement of British products and manufactures for 1913, 1916, 1917, and it showed that in some instances our export trade had been practically wiped out, in others, more than 50 per cent. had been sacrificed in the interest of the war We had not only to reestablish our manufactures on a peace footing but to take steps to re-establish and to extend our export trade. The future of the country would be either bright or overcast just as the business men and the productive labour responded to the situation.

In his address to the annual meeting Sir Algernon Firth, the president, predicted plenty of work for all after the war.

USE OF SWADESHI GOODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While travelling to-day by tram I saw a cart loaded with cases of Gossages Pale Bar Soap and wondered how we Indians could be so extremely orthodox and foolish as to go on using this soap. This soap is very rare in Bombay now and is sold at about 7½ annas per bar or nearly Rs. 30 per case of 60 bars. No doubt the soap has made a name and reputation for itself and people are still led away by it. They will not care to enquire whether any similar soap is being manufactured locally. Only a few days ago I came aeross a Pale Bar Soap sold at 5 annas a bar or Rs. 18 a case, which my friends told me was not only a good washing soap but indeed, a good skin soap. I tried a bar for the skin and found it beyond my expectation. Every friend, to whom I recommended the soap, has found it cheap and good even as a skin soap, and, what is more, absolutely pure. Now the latter soap is not even known in the market though it is about 50 per cent. cheaper and in every respect better than Gossages.

So much for soaps. A few months ago I wanted to make some coats and I found the European cloth which I could formerly get at a Rupee per yard now costing nearly Rs. 2 per yard, not to speak of the inferiority of quality and colour. A friend mentioned to me that if I took the trouble to go to the Khatao Makanji Mills I would get similar cloth much cheaper. I took my friend's advice and, on going to the Mill, was taken to the Dyeing Department where to my utter astonishment, I found that they manufacture many more qualities of cloth than I had ever dreamt of. I found beautiful drills, susi, long-cloth, twills, mulls and even handkerchiefs. I asked the gentleman in charge why they did not manufacture such goods before and the reply he gave me was that people in my position would not wear Swadeshi cloth. Now I do not think this is correct. It is the public who did not and even now do not know that such quality of cloth can be manufactured in India. The fault lay, I think, with the manufacturers themselves who either do not know how to market their goods or do not care to do so. As long as they can sell their goods and get a reasonable profit they do not care to extend their business by advertising. These remarks apply to most industries in India. The industries of India are yet in their infancy and require guidance, which, I believe, it is the duty of Government to give. If Government will not do eo then the people of India themselves must appoint a committee of experts to give the necessary guidance. If such guidance is given we will never see Japanese goods getting a footing in the Indian market as they are now doing. This is not a time to let the opportunity slip out of our hands. It is really time that our leaders should again start the Swadeshi movement and I am sure it will catch.—Yours, etc.

"SWADESHI".

SCARCITY OF KEROSINE OIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir:—From the papers I find that there is a great dearth of Kerosine oil and Petrol in Bombay. We in Poona have been in similar conditions for the last 3 months. Some of the companies get oil, but not in sufficient quantity, and here they seem to favour a few merchants and thereby practically a monopoly is given to them and they sell Kerosine oil at any price they choose in spite of the Government fixing a price in the Government Gazette. White oil is very scarce and the few merchants who have it sell it on the sly at a very high price. I hear the other day most of the merchants of the Cantonment have memorialised the controlling authorities, *i.e.*, The Collector and the Cantonment Magistrate to buy up all the oil coming into Poona and to distribute it to all the licensed merchants for retail sale at prices fixed by Government. I trust that the authorities concerned will take the above memorial into their favourable consideration and thus relieve the existing want. For Kerosine oil is as much a necessity as the other necessaries of life. The rich and the poor need it alike.—Your, etc.

X.

Poona, May 25.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, May 27th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	77-8-0
Total up-to-date	27,68,896

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON.

The Port Officer, Bombay, was informed by the Meteorological Department, Simla, yesterday, that the monsoon is extending slightly north of Bombay.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th May 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.602 Inches
Temperature of Air	84.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.2 "
Dew Point	76.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.770 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	8.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.2 "
Minimum do. do.	80.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,SW,SSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	139 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.02 Inch.
Total fall during month	1.06 "
Do. do. year	2.52 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 27th May	0.42 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	27	0 28a	28 8	27	m 5 42	15 3
					6 31a	19 0
Tues	28	m 0 12	26 4	28	m 6 18	15 2
		1 4a	28 8		7 10a	19 0
Wed.	29	m 0 51	26 3	29	m 6 52	15 6
		1 41a	28 6		7 50a	19 1
Thur	30	m 1 32	26 0	30	m 7 30	16 0
		2 20a	28 1		8 33a	19 2
Fri	31	m 2 19	25 8	31	m 8 14	16 10
	June 1	3 3a	27 7	June 1	9 24a	19 1
Sat.	1	m 3 16	25 4	1	m 9 6	17 10
		3 52a	27 1		10 28a	18 10
Sun.	2	m 4 24	25 1	2	m 10 10	18 10
		4 48a	26 8		11 37a	18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
May 27 (Monday)	6h. 2m.	7h 10m.
" 28 (Tuesday)	6h. 1m	7h. 10m.
" 29 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m	7h. 11m.
" 30 (Thursday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m.
" 31 (Friday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m.
June 1 (Saturday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 12m.
" 2 (Sunday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 12m.

Phases of the Moon;—

Last quarter	2d. 9h. 50.0m. a.m.
New Moon	9d. 3h. 32.7m. a.m.
First quarter	16d. 6h. 41.7m. p.m.
Full Moon	24d. 4h. 8.3m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 27th May, 1918, was 29.894 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday the 27th May, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the north Punjab, and above it elsewhere. Temperature is above the average both by day and night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is above normal throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded except in lower Sind where the sky is overcast. Humidity is above normal throughout, the excess being considerable in the north. Day temperature is above the average in upper Sind and north-west Rajputana and below it elsewhere; the maximum at Jacobabad rose to 122deg. F. yesterday. Night temperature is in defect in south-west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight excess in Central India West. Day temperature is below normal in Central India West and the north of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-west: Amraoti reports 1.02in. Nagpur, 1.16in. and Chanda 1.69in. Skies are heavily clouded in the south and are clear or lightly clouded in the north. Humidity is generally above normal. Both day and night temperatures are below the average except in the north-western districts.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri reporting 1.63in. Bombay 0.44in. Mormugao 0.25in. and Karwar 0.26in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the north Konkan. Day temperature is below the average at Bombay; night temperature is in defect throughout.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 1.50in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature is moderately or considerably below the average. Night temperature is in slight defect in the southern half of the division and in considerable defect in north-east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general but light on the west coast as far north as Bombay, Ratnagiri being the only station reporting a fall exceeding an inch. It has also been general and moderately heavy in the south-west of the Central Provinces and the adjoining districts of Hyderabad. Seas are going down on the west coast. Day temperature is considerably lower than usual in Hyderabad, the south of the Central Provinces and the Madras and the Bombay Deccan.

Rainfall is likely to continue over the same area and extend into the Bombay Deccan, but may become lighter in the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 27th of May, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th May)	86.6	78.0	46	..	6.23	—1.73
Jask	92.8	80.3	90	..	8.06	+3.99
Do. (May)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th May)	89.4	82.2	74	..	0.86	—2.84
PUNJAB—						
Multan	112.6	85.8	61	..	3.05	+1.11
Rawalpindi	109.3	75.4	10	..	19.66	+8.34
Lahore	115.6	84.3	15	..	4.25	—0.10
Hissar	111.6	82.4	44	..	1.13	..
Ambala	111.7	84.1	46	..	4.08	—2.29
Delhi	110.2	90.8	50	..	1.35	—2.36
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	112.0	91.3	38	..	1.26	—0.99
Mainpuri	112.5	89.4	35	..	0.91	—1.88
Jhansi	110.6	90.8	39	..	0.28	—1.91
Cawnpore	108.8	91.5	36	..	1.11	—1.24
Allahabad	109.5	90.6	38	..	0.42	—2.05
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	122.1	82.8	65	..	1.14	—0.25
Karachi	85.9	82.0	87	..	1.54	—0.09
Ajmer	100.2	80.2	66	..	0.25	—1.73
Jaipore	105.7	84.0	52	..	0.34	—1.76
Kotah	109.6	87.8	42	..	0.10	—1.67
Mount Abu	84.2	65.4	81	..	0.25	—1.75
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.4	80.3	64	..	0.15	—0.45
Dwarka	90.5	83.9	78	..	0.01	—0.68
Veraval	87.1	83.3	77	..	0	—0.52
Rajkot	100.2	77.6	64	..	0	—0.70
Bhavnagar Para	102.8	81.4	84	..	0	—0.79
Surat	93.9	81.9	70	..	0.20	—0.25
Ahmedabad	105.2	82.0	56	..	0	—0.48
Deesa	104.2	80.3	65	..	0.01	—0.68
Neemuch	100.7	80.9	61	..	0.63	—0.70
Indore	98.9	77.9	69	..	0.81	—0.43
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saugor	104.8	82.0	53	..	0.24	—2.72
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	101.6	79.7	55	..	0.36	—1.16
Akola	98.3	79.3	64	..	1.28	—1.04
Amraoti	98.0	75.3	66	1.02	3.54	+0.95
Nagpur	99.2	71.9	83	1.16	2.59	—0.88
Chanda	95.1	73.8	87	1.69	2.41	—1.46
Raipur	98.1	80.2	58	..	3.39	—0.15
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.2	77.5	89	0.44	2.94	+2.00
Ratnagiri	81.1	73.5	90	1.63	4.65	+3.51
Marmug	80.6	..	95	0.25	38.09	+30.24
Karwar	83.5	75.8	87	0.26	26.40	+22.74
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.9	76.2	61	..	3.66	+2.10
Ahmednagar	90.1	71.7	74	..	7.68	+5.57
Poona	85.5	72.5	72	..	7.30	+4.90
Sholapur	89.3	71.5	72	..	4.35	+1.49
Bijapur	86.5	69.5	73	..	5.33	+2.27
Belgaum	81.0	66.8	94	0.06	8.51	+2.66
Aurangabad	91.6	72.3	75	..	6.30	+4.16
Nizamabad (Indur).	93.0	70.2	89	1.50	2.08	—0.98
Hyderabad	89.5	73.9	76	..	4.64	+0.82
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.4	74.8	86	0.68	25.69	+16.50
Calicut	85.6	74.6	95	0.37	37.88	+20.97
Cochin	84.7	73.8	86	0.33	40.36	+14.77
Colombo	85.6	79.9	82	0.01	38.16	—9.47
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.3	81.2	58	..	15.36	+6.82
Bellary	91.3	75.7	61	..	4.91	—0.13
Cuddapah	88.6	81.0	77	..	6.28	—0.36
Madras	99.3	79.3	63	..	27.87	+5.88
Bangalore	85.6	65.8	84	0.07	12.87	+3.75
Coimbatore	89.5	70.5	74	..	12.67	+8.09
Trichinopoly	101.1	80.0	59	..	9.24	—4.67
Negapatam	101.2	81.3	63	..	40.73	+8.82

BRITISH NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM.

To house the national collection of war relics which is being formed, the British Government contemplates the building of a great and imposing museum.

"The scheme we have in view is of a magnificent character," said Sir Alfred Mond, First Commissioner of Works. "The museum will be one of the most remarkable buildings in Europe. The final decision rests with the War Cabinet, but already important steps have been taken, and an announcement may shortly be expected with regard to the site. Several proposed sites have been examined.

"The new building will be of huge size, and within its walls will be a war collection the like of which the world has never seen. The organisation of this collection has already been commenced, and committees are at work upon it. The collection will represent the different branches of the Army, Navy, and Air Forces, munition departments, and so on. Eight thousand valuable war mementoes have been presented, in addition to the great collection being secured by the committees.

"The special committee appointed to investigate the scheme have now handed their report to the War Cabinet for final revision and decision."

KONKAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

(From a correspondent.)

ALIBAG, May 27.

The annual general meeting of the Kolaba Students' Association was held yesterday in the Municipal School hall, Alibag, under the presidentship of Sardar Bivalkar and went through some important work. It was resolved to change the name of the institution to the "Konkan Education Society." The Society adopted as one of its chief aims the spreading of education in the Konkan. The Society has taken under its management the Anglo-Vernacular School. Rules for the conduct of the Society's work were framed and unanimously adopted. The public of the district have promised support to the institution with which the promoters of the Society hope to make it a success.

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JAPAN DIRECTORY.

FOR THE YEAR 1918.

CONTAINING all the information. Will be of immense use to the Merchants. Price Rs. 18 per copy including postage.

THE SHANMUGA VILAS, BOOK DEPOT, G. T. MADRAS.

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RACING IN CEYLON.

FIRST DAY OF MONSOON MEET.

HUXLEY RIDES THREE WINNERS.

We take the following from the "Ceylon Morning Leader":—

The interesting sport provided by the first day's races of the Monsoon Meet, which were held on the Havelock Racecourse on May 18, was greatly interfered with by several smart showers of rain. The rain of the past few days had made the course somewhat sodden and the going was rather heavy. The attendance, considering the weather, and the fact that almost every one came in rickshaws, was good. The general arrangements were the same as usual, and worked smoothly, though some of the events had necessarily to be a few minutes late owing to rain. Mr. G. R. Whitby, the popular acting Secretary of the Club, had, as usual, spared no pains to make the day's sport a success, and he carried out the duties of Starter. The Police Band was in attendance throughout the afternoon, and played a pleasing selection of music.

THE RACING.

There were seven events on the card, all having good fields, mainly due to the presence of a number of jockeys in Colombo just now. The races opened with the Western Province Stakes for which five ran out of six entries, and Cirrus, who was greatly fancied came first with Silence second. In the May Stakes, seven Arabs faced the starter, almost everyone of them being well backed, and the victory fell to Warrior, ably ridden by Huxley, who also rode the winner in the previous race. The Tattersalls Stakes was a big upset, Cherry Blossom coming out from a field of seven, and beating Memento by a short head at the post. This brought the biggest dividend of the day, Rs. 215. There were ten horses in the Open Handicap, but three had to be counted out, as they were left behind, and Carlos, who had little support, was ably piloted by Huxley to the post amidst much excitement, the Pari Mutuel paying Rs. 50 on him. The Monsoon Handicap, with a field of eight, was another upset, Sungrebe coming in and presenting his backers with a dividend of Rs. 94. In the next Arab race, the May Stakes, six horses ran, and Jawan, who was one of the greatly fancied won easily, by five lengths. Eight horses ran in the last race, the Welter Stakes, in which Anemone brought her backers Rs. 65, while Kilmarnock's supporters received Rs. 110 for third place.

AN ACCIDENT.

An accident to Lullington occurred in the Open Handicap, the fourth event. Lullington was leading, and on the way home, slipped and fell on the straight breaking his spine and dislocating the shoulder joint, while Coomber was thrown out somewhat heavily. Lullington had to be shot and Coomber, who was not seriously hurt, was able to ride in a subsequent race.

THE WESTERN PROVINCE STAKES.—

Rs. 1,500, of which the second will receive Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200.

Messrs. Heather and Lyon's CIRRUS, 9-3, Huxley 1

Mr. Cuckoo's SILENCE (late Birch Rod), 9-3, Coomber 2

Dr. R. Saravanamuttu's KING COCONUT, 8-10, O'Niel 3

Mr. C. M. Nilgiria's PRIMEVAL, 8-10, Amaris 0

Mr. Lonsdale's TALISMAN, 8-10, Flynn ... 0

The race.—Cauldron was scratched. After a long delay at the tapes, the horses got away well, Talisman leading with Silence immediately behind and Primeval last. On nearing the six furlong post, Cirrus, who was coming third, put on a spurt, and came abreast of Silence who led into the straight. On nearing the Grand Stand, Cirrus shot ahead, and won easily by a length while three lengths separated King Cocoanut from Silence.

Time.—1 min. 43 secs.

Pari Mutuel paid Rs. 22 for a win and Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 for places.

Tote Paid.—Rs. 4.

THE MAY STAKES (Second Division.).—

Rs. 1,300 of which the second will receive Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100.

Mr. Fairleigh's WARRIOR, 9-0, Huxley ... 1

Mr. Fairleigh's FIRST KING, 10-4, Morrison 2

Mr. C. M. Nilgiria's SAVOY, 8-4, O'Neil ... 3

Mr. R. Sivagurunathan's MALWA, 9-10, Bullock 0

Mr. Christi's WELLINGTON, 9-0, Templeman 0

Mr. Fred Abeysundera's KENNETH, 7-10, Lynch 0

Mrs. A. S. Berwick's ALI BABA, 7-5, Harrison 0

The race.—Kenneth took a bad start and was left behind. Warrior took the lead with Ali Baba and Savoy close behind and all entered the straight in a bunch. Warrior continued his lead in the straight while there was a hot challenge by First King with Savoy for second place, and the former just managed to get in front by a head. Warrior was a length in front of First King.

No time was taken.

Pari Mutuel paid Rs. 20 for a win and Rs. 10, Rs. 70 and Rs. 19 for places.

Tote Paid. Rs. 4.

THE TATTERSALLS STAKES.—

Rs. 1,300, of which the second will receive Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100.

Mr. A. Fellowes Gordon's CHERRY BLOSSOM, 8-8, O'Neil 1

Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's MEMENTO, 9-3, Templeman 2

Mr. Lonsdale's COCK O' THE SCHOOL, 9-2, J. Flynn 3

Mr. Heather's MYRA, 9-3, Huxley 0

Mr. Wentworth's CAULDRON, 7-12, Lynch 0

Mr. Frank T. Wright's WINNIE B., 7-10, J. R. Flynn 0

Mr. Rajah's KILMARNOCK, 7-12, Bullock 0

The race.—Junglecock, Alpine, Weybridge and Primeval were scratched. The start resulted in a good procession with Memento at the head and Winnie B. and Kilmarnock bringing up the rear. Cherry Blossom who had improved his position, led into the straight with Memento almost abreast, and the race was practically between these two as the others were far behind. After an exciting race, Cherry Blossom won by a short head, two lengths separating Cock o' the School from Memento.

Time.—1 min. 4 4-5 secs.

Pari Mutuel paid Rs. 215 for a win and Rs. 21, Rs. 25 and Rs. 12 for places.

Tote Paid.—Rs. 17.

THE OPEN HANDICAP.—

Rs. 1,750, of which the second will receive Rs. 350, and the third Rs. 200.

Mr. Heather's CARLOS, 5-10, Huxley 1

Mr. Frank T. Wright's MIMI, 7-11, J. R. Flynn 2

Mr. Wentworth's LITTLE STAR, 7-3, Lynch 3

Mr. A. S. Berwick's LULLINGTON, 8-0, Coomber 0

Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's MORDENNIS, 10-4, Walker 0

Mr. Tom Harrison's JOYOUS GARD, 10-0, Harrison 0

Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's COUNTY CRICKET, 9-12, Templeman 0

Mr. Lonsdale's THE CROWN, 9-7, J. Flynn 0

Mr. Frank T. Wright's DEVON, 7-11, Bullock 0

Mr. R. E. S. de Soysa's SORDELLO, 7-9, O'Neil 0

The race.—Arthur C., Betty Birr, Svetec and Velocity were scratched. A very bad start resulted in Mordennis, County Cricket and Joyous Gard being left behind. Lullington took the lead with Carlos, Mimi and Little Star in close attendance. Half-way down the straight, Lullington slipped and fell when Carlos became the leader and maintained it till the end. Mimi was half a length behind while two-lengths separated Little Star from Mimi.

Time.—1 min. 16 2/5 secs.

Pari Mutuel paid Rs. 50 for a win, Rs. 18 and Rs. 35 for places.

Tote Paid.—Rs. 8.

THE MONSOON HANDICAP.—

Rs. 1,500 of which the second will receive Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200.

Mr. Wentworth's SUNGREBE, 8-11, Lynch 1

Mr. Heywood's SANS GENE, 8-4, Harrison 2

Mr. Heather's BETTY BIRR, 8-13, Huxley 3

Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's ENCHANTMENT, 8-5, Templeman 0

Mr. R. E. S. de Soysa's HIMELLA, 9-5, Harrison 0

Mr. Fred. Abeysundera's GOLDEN HORDE, 9-4, Mr. S. Obeyesekere 0

Mr. Arthur E. Ephraum's ALPINE, 9-0, Bullock 0

Mr. Manton's VELOCITY, 7-12, Flynn 0

The race.—Carlos, Lullington, Mimi, Memento, Wordsworth, Little Star, Falcon Queen, and Anemone were scratched. A good start resulted in Betty Birr taking the lead with Sungrebe closely following while Alpine came last. Betty Bir entered the straight in the same order when Sans Gene came up and got in front, while in a few seconds Sungrebe challenged Sans Gene and shot ahead without much struggle. Sungrebe passed the post a length in front of Sans Gene while four lengths separated the second from the third.

Time.—1 min. 47 secs.

Pari Mutuel paid Rs. 94 for a win and Rs. 22, Rs. 26, and Rs. 13 for places.

Tote Paid.—Rs. 10.

THE MAY STAKES.—

Rs. 1,300, of which the second will receive Rs. 200 and third Rs. 100.

Mr. Fred Abeysundera's JAWAN, 7-10 Lynch 1

Mr. W. H. Atkinson's SEABOUND, 8-1, Harrison 2

Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's ARGONAUT, 8-4, Walker 3

Mr. Wentworth's COMPRADORE, 9-2, Huxley 0

Mr. J. G. Abeydeera's SWEDEN, 7-10, Bullock 0

Mr. S. H. Barlow's SIR SATU, 7-5, Mr. Obeysekera 0

The Race.—Lord Roseberry was scratched. Jawan took the lead and was never caught. He passed the post five lengths in front of Seabound while half a length separated the second and third.

Time 1 min. 14 secs.

Pari Mutuel paid Rs. 40 for a win and Rs. 18 and Rs. 21 for places.

Tote Paid.—Rs. 7.

THE WELTER STAKES.—

Rs. 1,000, of which the second will receive Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100.

Mr. Christie's ANEMONE, 10-0, Templeman 1

Mr. Wentworth's CLEMATIS, 8-12, Lynch 2

Mr. Rajah's KILMARNOCK, 10-10, O'Neil 3

Mrs. J. S. Harper's SVETEC, 11-0, Flynn 0

Mr. Wentworth's FALCON QUEEN, 10-1, Coomber 0

Mr. S. H. Barlow's POODLE FAKER, 9-13 Mr. Obeysekera 0

Mr. C. J. Adamthwaite's SPANISH MAIN II, 9-1, Bullock 0

Mr. C. M. Nilgiriya's HALU 8-2, Harrison 0

The Race.—Shinfield was scratched. From a good start, Spanish Main II took the lead with Clematis close behind. Having entered the straight, Anemone challenged and came in front, and a good race, ensued between her and Clematis. Anemone won by half a length while three lengths separated Kilmarnock from Clematis.

Pari Mutuel paid Rs. 65 for a win and Rs. 20, Rs. 11 and Rs. 110 for places.

Tote Paid.—Rs. 9.

"THE TIMES OF INDIA" WAR ARTICLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 18th instant you published under the heading of 'Mischievous Pessimism" the opinion of the "Madras Mail" on the "Times of India's" weekly articles on the war. Your Madras contemporary, in my opinion, is far from being competent to pass an opinion on these articles to judge from the platitudes on the war which that journal frequently treats its readers. I am sure most of the readers of the "Times of India" will agree with me when I say that these weekly articles are evidently written by an expert or by a person full of common sense who, so far has given us the most sensible versions and correct forecasts of the great struggle since the beginning. What most of us admire in these articles is the absence of any note of exaggerated elation at our successes or under-estimation of the enemy's. Far from being pessimistic, "The Times of India" quite rightly warns us never to slacken our efforts till victory is won, as we have to deal with an enemy who has demonstrated his wonderful resources and abilities. Perhaps it is the pietistic strain of these articles with the frequent advice to pray to the God of Battles, to the God of Israel and such Biblical allusions and a tendency to fatalism that might have irritated your Madras contemporary.—Yours, etc.

C. L. D'AVOINE.

Byculla, May, 26.

DE VALERA.

Except on political platforms in the country the Sinn Fein leaders are little known by sight to the Irish public, says a writer in the "Daily Chronicle." Mr. De Valera, their chief, for example would scarcely be recognised in Dublin, outside of the headquarters in Harcourt-street, though his picture is sold on the quays. The son of a Spanish father and an Irish mother, he has a foreign air, and is a good-looking young man, whose friends describe him as a scholar with a sword in his hand. He lives in a modest house at Graystones, near Dublin.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

FORGERY OF A WILL.

CONVICTIONS UPHELD.

(SPECIAL VACATION SITTING)

Mahadu Bali Shinde and four others v. The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Kajiji and Hayward.)

These were five different appeals made to the High Court by the accused against the judgment of Mr. J. D. Dixit Sessions Judge of Sholapur.

In this case one Ragunath Vithal was charged with forging a will under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code and the other four with having abetted the forgery of the same. They were found guilty of the offences and Ragunath was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. Accused Nos. 4 and 5 to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 each. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 to five years' rigorous imprisonment each. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were further convicted under section 404 of the Indian Penal Code inasumch as they dishonestly misappropriated the moveable property of the deceased Tuka to their own use before the said property had passed into the possession of any one legally entitled to such possession, and were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A DYING MAN'S THUMB IMPRESSION.

The case for the prosecution was that the deceased Tuka Saiguda died of plague on the 21st March. 1917 in the temple of Mariai at Purandavde in the Maishiras Taluka of the Sholapur District, that while the said Tuka was unconscious and speechless accused No. 3 Ragunath accompanied by other four accused and other persons came to the temple and Ragunath took the thumb impression of the deceased on a blank paper on protest that as all the members of the family of the deceased had died of plague he had to make a report of the same to the mamlatdar and after taking the thumb impression they went away and the document marked Ex. 5 was subsequently fabricated as the will of the deceased Tuka. After the funeral ceremonies of the deceased the complainant went to look after Tuka's cattle when accused No. 2 gave out that the deceased had by a will bequeathed all his property to him and others, whereupon the present complaint was lodged.

The story for the defence was that one Molu and Tuka after Yesu's death went to live in a hut in the field of accused No. 2; that when Molu died Tuka felt sad and lonely and desired to go out and live in the temple; that he was suffering from nothing except bereavement and accused Nos 1 and 2 together went to the temple and lived with him there; that till Wednesday afternoon Tuka was alright and sent for the Kulkarni accused No. 3 and the witnesses and dictated the contents of the will himself which was prepared and executed that he made a thumb mark on it, asked another document to be prepared of his own accord at his dictation made a thumb mark on it and died in the evening.

INTRINSIC EVIDENCE AGAINST GENUINENESS.

The Sessions Judge observed that the story told by the accused was quite different from that they told before the Magistrate. There was in his opinion no motive on the part of the deceased to make a will in favour of accused Nos. 1 and 2. An attempt was made to show that an ill-feeling existed between the deceased and the witness Kondiba and reliance was placed on the statement which Ex. 6 made to the effect that the deceased was on bad terms with the complainant. The statements of those witnesses that the deceased was on bad terms with the complainant could not be accepted. Not only there was no necessity for making the will, but there was no occasion for it. There was intrinsic evidence in the will itself telling against its genuineness. He had a shrewd suspicion that after securing the thumb impression on the blank paper, to which the parties attached undue importance, some legal adviser was consulted in the matter and this was obviously done after Tuka's death. The contents of the will afford intrinsic evidence about legal knowledge being made use of in directing the disposal of the property at the time of fabricating the will.

Their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences and dismissed the appeals.

Mr. D. W. Pilgaonker appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

TIRED OF LIFE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Deputy Inspector Doran charged Chandra Bhagabai with attempting to commit suicide.

The accused it was stated jumped into the sea at Mody Bunder, while she was getting into a boat on her way to Bhavnagar. The accused pleaded guilty, but said she was tired of her life. She was convicted and bound over in the sum of Rs. 75, to be of good behaviour for a period of six months.

A DISHONEST BILL COLLECTOR.

The secretary to Mrs. Bomanji D. Petit has reported to the Police that a bill-collector in the service of the latter went to two of Mrs. Petit's tenants and collected rents to the extent of Rs. 225, although he had been dismissed the service some 15 days ago. The Police on investigation succeded in arresting the accused, and recovered Rs. 109 from him.

A BURMESE SCHOOL TRAGEDY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 27.

A tragic incident took place at a private vernacular school in Pakokku on Saturday last. Owing to some heavy bags of groundnuts and tins of oil being kept on the floor, it gave way and fell on two little girls, who happened to be playing underneath. In the general consternation they were forgotten and then a search for them was made. One little girl was found dead and the other so badly injured that she was removed to the hospital.

VADNAGAR SARASVATI SADAN.

VADNAGAR, May 26.

Shree Sarasvati Sadan of Vadnagar, which was closed on 1st March on account of plague has been reopened since the 15th instant, and weekly, meetings will be resumed. The anniversary of the Sadan will be celebrated on Saturday the 1st June in the premises of the Sadan at 5-0 p.m., Sheth Manilal Rewadas presiding.

The Indian Mails with dates of and up to the 18th April (Bombay) were delivered in London, on Friday, the 23rd instant.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Fantastics, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 29.

Fantastics, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Meeting of the Board of the City Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

"Fantastics," Town Hall, 9-30.
Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15, and 10-0.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Rd., 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.)

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT ANDHERI.

A variety open-air entertainment was given on Sunday by the Young Men's Circle of Andheri near the Roman Catholic Church, the proceeds of which are to be donated to the St. Braz Parish School, Amboli. The programme consisted of comic songs, an Irish drama entitled "More sinned against than sinning" by John L. Carleston and a Nigger Farce "False Colours." The entertainment proved a great success.

FANTASTICS TO-NIGHT.

The Fantastics are now giving what they term their two Farewell concerts to-night and to-morrow night at the Town Hall. A complete change of programme will be given on each night. The Company leave on Thursday for Poona, after which they return to Calcutta for a farewell season at the Empire Theatre.

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

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DIRECTORS OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

THEIR DUTIES.

The following Press Note is issued:—

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint the Controller of Prices, Bombay, and the Commissioner in Sind to be Directors of Civil Supplies for the Presidency proper and the Province of Sind, respectively. Their duties will be to consider the stocks of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life in their provinces, to receive and examine applications from merchants and others for the movement of traffic in their provinces, to scrutinize reports and demands sent to them by District officers of their provinces, to consult freely with the local representatives of the railways in their provinces as to the possibility of moving particular traffic, to issue certificates in accordance with the classification decided upon for goods traffic over railways, to examine and refer to the Central Priority Committee, through the Controller of Traffic, proposals for the movement of important traffic between provinces when it is not solely for replenishing or increasing stocks of necessaries in their own provinces to communicate with other Provincial Directors of Civil Supplies as to the nearest points from which supplies for their own provinces can be obtained and to co-operate with them in preventing non-essential movements, and, in particular, eross movements.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Our Poona friends have set their hearts wholly on making the second session of the Educational Conference a complete success. Poona possesses many advantages over other cities in this respect. It is the home of some of our best educationists living and dead. As a centre of education it has few equals and hardly any superior in the country. A separate University for Poona is only a question of time; this being the case it was to be expected that the organisers of the Conference will receive a hearty response and co-operation in their efforts to make the Conference even more successful than it was last year in Bombay, and this expectation has been fully realised. Almost every educationist of note in Poona has become a member of the general committee of the Conference and other public men have not been behind to add the weight of their names to the list of members. Men like the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye and the Hon. Mr. Kamat educationists like Principals Mann and Apte and Mr. Karve, and workers like Mr. Devdhar and Mr. Kelkar are a guarantee that the proceedings of the Conference will be full of enlightenment and interest. The President-elect the Hon. Mr. Shastri is yet another attraction.

Bombay has given the lead by holding the first Conference last year and our Poona friends are expecting thorough co-operation from us in the task they have undertaken. Already many leading men from Bombay have joined the general committee and promised to be present at the sittings. Those desirous of becoming members of the general committee of the Conference can have their member's ticket from me on payment of Rs. 3. This includes the fee for admission to the sittings. Delegates' tickets can be had for Re. 1, and visitors' tickets for Rs. 0-8-0. All further information can be obtained on application to me at 121. Medows Street Fort.—Yours. etc.

JAMNADAS M. MEHTA.

Bombay, May 25.

"THE POLICEMAN IN THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The vigilant eye with which you have been watching over the interests of the public makes us feel grateful to you for all that you have been doing to set right matters that go wrong. Your remarks in your to-day's issue headed: "The Policeman in the Education Department" are very apt and timely. The public will feel grateful to you for bringing to light the D. P. I.'s remarks about the unsuitability of the present method of selecting text books: for they should have remained buried in a corner of files and reports and all such books, had you not called attention to it. Besides the waste of energy pointed out by the D. P. I., caused by the system now prevailing and a host of other evils, there is one evil by which the system stands condemned. With what would seem to be quite a host of well-paid sedition hunters employed by the Department the process of hunting is painfully slow. I have some experience of the workings of the Text-book Committee myself and can say from first-hand knowledge that it requiries ordinarily more than a year for a book, even a small one, to pass through the hands of the Committee although two and more copies are supplied to the Department. Till this time the publisher has to wait in suspense. Imagine a booklet of about 50 pages requiring more than a year to be sanctioned as a text or prize book! I must, in fairness to the Department, say that it does not fail to expedite the work when it has obvious reasons to do so, such as patronising a particular man or firm.

In conclusion I join with you in appealing to Mr. Covernton to make radical changes in the system in the name of fairness, justice and trust in the heads of educational institutions.—Yours, etc.,

A PUBLISHER.

MIXED MARRIAGES AMONG PARSIS.

CONDEMNED BY ATHORNAN PRIESTS.

A meeting convened by the officiating priests of the Athornan section of the Parsi community, was held on Sunday afternoon, at Dadysett Fire-temple, Bombay, under the presidency of Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, to consider the issues that have arisen in the community regarding *judin* marriages.

The president, in a lengthy speech, deprecated *judin* marriages, whether contracted by males or females, and said that such marriages were harmful and shameful to the community. Several speakers followed, and, after dropping two resolutions, the meeting passed the following four resolutions, viz. (1) on the importance of Behdin and athornan sections of the community co-operating in taking proper measures for the prevention of *judin* marriages, and of imparting religious education to children of the community; (2) on the necessity of the officiating priestly class refraining from performing any kind of religious ceremonies on behalf of the women contracting *judin* marriages or of those members of the community, either of the women contracting *judin* marriages or of those members of the community, either male or female, who remain in close contact with such women; (3) forwarding a copy of the resolutions to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds and other Parsi associations, and (4) forming a committee to take all proper steps in the matter.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

BAR TO WOMAN M.P.

HOME SECRETARY REPLIES TO MISS BOYLE'S QUESTIONS.

Miss Nina Boyle, who wishes to stand as a woman's candidate at the Keighley, Yorkshire, by-election, has put several questions to the Home Secretary. The questions and answers are—

Whether, if it is not permissible for women to stand for Parliament, it is not equally inadmissible for women to be sworn in as police, and whether it would not be possible to challenge any arrest by these women?—The questions could only be determined authoritatively by court of law.

Whether the Government would undertake not to enforce penalties against a returning officer if he accepted nomination to allow a test?—No.

Whether common law had not already gone by the board during the war, and whether it could be enforced piecemeal to hinder the freedom of action of a certain class of citizens?—No.

NO ANNUITY FOR CONSTANTINE

GOVERNMENT BILL WITHDRAWN.

There was a debate in the Greek Chamber on April 1, on the Government's Bill providing a civil list for King Alexander and annuities for Queen Olga and ex-King Constantine. Many Deputies spoke against granting an annuity to the ex-King. M. Venizelos said the King's civil list had been increased in 1913 at the desire of Constantine, who wished to profit materially by his victories in the Balkan wars and that of the party leaders. Now the Government, in submitting the Bill, was not concerned about the means of the dethroned monarch, because they knew he enjoyed abundant means, but they took the initiative in conformity with international obligations. M. Venizelos then explained how, after the dethronement last June, the Protecting Powers offered to provide an annuity for the ex-King, whereupon he Greek Government declared that Greece's dignity demanded that she should fulfil this obligation. Since then, however, other events had occurred which modified the original agreement between the Powers and Greece. A short time ago it was his intention to ask the Powers to call upon the ex-King to leave Switzerland, where he plotted against his country, and if he had conformed the Government were disposed to pay the annuity. But after the revelations at the recent trial the Government could not insist upon the Bill, which they withdrew. (Applause.)

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

The market for coal shares showed a little more inquiry, but this did not materialise and only a small business was reported with prices barely maintained. In industrial section Dalbhoom Gold advanced Rs. 33 per share owing to some mysterious rumour which has been vaguely circulated. Jute shares only came in for a small amount of attention and with exception of Clives went flat. Clive's were difficult to obtain and in consequence registered material advance. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 16-4, Bokaro and Ramgurh 17, Central 10-14, Jainty Central 13-4, Jumoni 10-8, Northern 15-8, Sitarampur 20-8.

Jute.—Auckland (ord) 375, Clive (ord) 273-8, Clive A (pref) 110, Dalhousie (ord) (new shares) 445, Empire (ord) 59-8, Howrah (ord) 42-8, Kamarhatty (ord) 611, Kanknarrah (ord) 722, Lawrence (ord) 510, Lothian (ord) 23¼.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 22-8, Behar Oil 44-8, Bengal Paper (ord) 99, Britannia Biscuits 12-8, Cawnpore Sugar (ord) 211-8, Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 21-4, Dunbar Cotton (ord) 50, Howrah Oil 71, James Glendye 17-8, Kumardhubi Engineering 48, Steel Products 3/4 p., Surma Valley Saw Mills 25-4.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-4 to 64-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-12 to 65.

A Rangoon message says:—

After the water used for putting out the fire on the steamer, the "City of Madrid" had all been pumped out, the charred bodies of Indian coolies were discovered burnt beyond any identification. Two Europeans and three Indians who were taken to the hospital suffering from burns are progressing favourably.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

CARE WORK IN LONDON.

The Home Secretary in December, 1916, appointed a Standing Committee of representatives of the various organisations concerned in providing recreations and occupations for girls and boys to consider how this important work could be extended and encouraged, particularly with a view to reducing the number of juvenile offences. This Standing Committee, says "The Times", has recommended the establishment of Juvenile Organisations Committees in all large towns throughout the country, and last year in over fifty large provincial towns committees were appointed consisting of representatives of all the voluntary organisations working in these towns, together with delegates from the local education authorities. juvenile employment and after-care committees school teachers' associations, magistrates, and probation officers. Many of the newly-established committees have been able to open new clubs or to reopen old ones, which, owing to shortage of workers, had been closed since the outbreak of war, and their experience has already shown the value of united action in preparing and developing schemes of recreation for boys and girls.

The Standing Committee is now promoting similar local bodies in other municipal boroughs and urban districts in England and Wales and Scotland, and hope that soon the whole country will be covered by committees active in forwarding schemes for providing healthy recreations and fostering a good public spirit among young people. To meet the special difficulties of organisation in London a conference has been held at the Home Office, at which there were present social workers from all the metropolitan boroughs and the boroughs and urban districts of Greater London. The meeting was addressed by Dr Arthur H. Norris, of the Home Office who is chairman of the committee, Lady Frances Balfour, and Mr. C. E. Clift, of Salford, a member of the committee, who has acted as its correspondent in arranging the provincial conferences. There was general agreement as to the desirability of forming Juvenile Organisations Committees throughout London, and the representative workers present undertook to act as conveners of conferences in their respective localities with a view to the formation of such committees. Representative local committees can do much, not only to co-ordinate the work of voluntary and official agencies dealing with children and young persons, but also to strengthen and enlarge their work by enlisting new helpers. There is evidence that one of the causes of the recent serious increase in juvenile delinquency is the diversion to war duties of the services of men and women who, by means of evening clubs, sports, cadet corps, Scout troops, and similar organisations, provided outlets and right guidance for the urgent impulses and energy of youth. A call is made for volunteers to carry on this work of vital national importance.

IRELAND AND CONSCRIPTION.

DUBLIN CORPORATION'S WARNING.

At the meeting of the Dublin Corporation held on April 8 the following resolution and addendum were adopted with three dissentients. The resolution reads:—

"That this council, representing all sections of the City of Dublin, warns the Government against the disastrous results of any attempt to force conscription on Ireland, and we earnestly request them not to be driven by a hostile anti-Irish Press campaign into seriously considering any such insane proposal, which, if put into operation, would be resisted violently in every town and village in the country."

The addendum is as follows:—

"This council requests the Lord Mayor to invite Mr. John Dillon, Mr. De Valera, Mr. Joseph Devlin, Mr. Arthur Griffith and representatives of the Irish Trade Union Congress to meet him in conference to arrange for united Irish opposition to conscription, and to consider the advisability of establishing an all-Ireland covenant on the subject."

Alderman Byrne, M.P., in moving the resolution said that he took the opportunity of informing the Government that if they embark on this insane policy they will be attempting the most impossible task of the whole war. It was not with a section of a party they would have to deal, but with a nation solidly united as one man, inflexible and determined, ready to face anything, including death, rather than submit to such an infamy. He added that conscription would not be acceptable to the North and that he had been requested to say so by a deputation that waited on him on Sunday from Ulster.

Waterford Corporation passed a similar resolution the same day.

DESERTED RHEIMS.

According to a Paris telegram, dated April 3, obeying the orders of the military authorities, the last fifteen hundred brave souls who all clung to their shell-wrecked city have now vacated Rheims.

The Municipal Council have come to Paris and established their headquarters in the Avenue de l'Opera. One of the deputy mayors of Rheims says that a year ago the city still counted 20,000 inhabitants. Three months ago the number was reduced to 5,000, and six weeks later 3,500 were constrained to abandon their homes.

Everyone believes with the municipality that the day is not distant when the sorely-tried city will regain its old life and prosperity. For the present the population of Rheims, dispersed and scattered throughout the country, accept their hard fate with almost cheerful resignation, recognising that their presence in the city could only hamper the work of the military.

EMPIRE DAY AT PANCHGANI.

THE CONVENT SCHOOL CONCERT.

(*From a Spectator.*)

PANCHGANI, May 24.

One of the events—and perhaps not the least of the Panchgani Season 1918, was the Concert at the Convent School, on the 22nd May. The programme, a happy mixture of the arts appealing to eye and ear, proved from start to finish an unqualified success.

His Excellency the Governor, true to a charming tradition very graciously lent his band, and the band, though it be a truism, proved true to its grand old artistic reputation by the selection and rendering of most appropriate items.

Part I. of the programme brought on the boards a delightful chorus in several parts, entitled "We come from Fairy Bowers", this, rendered by the senior pupils, struck the keynote of what might be expected from the school itself, and, in all fairness it may be said, expectation was more than fulfilled.

The action song "Little Mothers" transformed the inmates of the Kindergarten, none much over two feet in height, into mothers, three times their size who handled their charges, the doll-babies in a way which showed their own fresh memories from the nursery.

The "Flag Drill" was an honour to the flags, red, white and blue, and to the junior pupils alike who waved the emblem of the Empire with an accuracy and enthusiasm equal to, if not transcending, that of the I.D.F. The golden Rococo times with their classical dances, bows and sighs were confronted with the dash and rush of the 20th century in the character song and drill "Old and New." The "Gipsy Girls" in other affairs of ordinary life keeping their lovely persons with the exception of their nose-tips in Purdah, asked for a *baksheesh* with a bewitching smile on their whole face.

Part II of the evening was filled with the one act comedy "My Aunt's Heiress." The mother with the small annuity and the big task of providing for seven daughters; the seven lovely daughters—whether at peace or, as is mostly the fashion in such circles, at war,—the cranky, exacting, rich aunt, with meals that would not pass any food controller; the poor relation with her superior smile and heart, in her improvised ball-attire, and last, but only so on the programme, the general servant, with her sham silver plate eggs eteras, and her bank bust, broke, smashed. They all showed the careful, judicious choice of parts and actors, the immense painstaking and patience in drilling as well as the innate talent of the whole scenical group.

The exhibition of the children's work—needlework in its most ornamental, artistic and useful types—took place on the 20th. It was to visitors a revelation of what a miniature feminine world may achieve under able direction.

That the patriotic element is alive and active has not only been proved by the Flag Drill at the Concert, but in the delight of the Treasurer at being able to present part of the financial gleanings to the Children's Branch of the Presidency War Fund. This delightful privilege the school hopes to enjoy when their Excellencies honour them with their promised visit on the 27th instant.

BARONET IN THE DOCK.

EXTRAORDINARY ALLEGATIONS.

In view of the fact that there were more serious accusations, the Admiralty did not proceed at Westminster Police Court on March 28 with a charge against the Rev. Sir Douglas Edward Scott, Bart., of unlawfully wearing naval uniform and decorations.

The other charges were:—Marrying Vanda Marions Williams in 1918 at Faversham, his wife, Lady Scott, being alive. Obtaining a naval uniform value £17 5s., a lady's costume and other articles value £42, by false pretences. Obtaining £15 by false pretences.

Mr. Rowe, prosecuting, said prisoner married Lady Scott on December 11, 1889. He was a clergyman of the Church of England, and they lived together at various vicarages, and recently went to Theale, Berks. There were five children, the eldest being 17 and the youngest 4.

In 1917 prisoner became acquainted with Mrs. Vanda Williams, widow of a City clerk, who was employed in a first class restaurant at Reading Station. Last November he offered her marriage, and said his wife had been dead for three years.

On January 14, 1918, he left home, telling Lady Scott that he was about to leave for France in connection with the Church Army. It was believed that he did go to France, but on February 17 he returned to Reading and next day was married to Mrs. Williams at St. Peter's Faversham, by licence. He was married in Church Army uniform, and told Mrs. Williams he was a retired commander, R.N., and was going to take up a position in the coast guard service.

They came to London and stayed at hotels near Hyde Park for some little time, and on March 13 he was arrested on the first charge.

Lady Scott bore out counsel's statement.

Mrs. Williams said she met prisoner in a restaurant, and they exchanged cards. He asked her if she would like to assist him in France, and she declined. He told her he cared for her, and eventually proposed by letter. She refused him at first, but she did not care for him sufficiently, but eventually accepted him. Prisoner announced their marriage in the "Morning Post."

"He was always a gentleman, and I trusted him," concluded the lady.

Prisoner was remanded for a week, and when asked if he had anything to say replied, "Anything I have to say I reserve for another place."

BOMBAY MEDICAL ACT.

SELECT COMMITTEE AGAINST ANY AMENDMENT.

MESSRS. PARANJPYE AND LALUBHAI DISSENT.

The report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill further to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, is published.

It is signed by Sir J. H. DuBoulay, Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons, the Hon. Capt. C. Fernandez, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, the last two signing subject to dissenting minutes. The report is as follows:—

We, the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill further to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912 (Bill No. I of 1918), have the honour to report that we are of opinion that it should be passed into law as it stands.

We have discussed the advantage of dividing the electorate formed by clause 2, draft section 2 (2) (d), by allotting one seat to members and licentiates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, and Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and reserving the other for graduates of universities other than that of Bombay. The majority of your committee are, however, of opinion that, while it is very desirable that that College should ultimately obtain representation under the Act, that step must be postponed until its membership is of sufficient number and weight to justify separate representation. In the meantime they are unable to see that any advantage will accrue from dividing the existing electorate in the manner proposed and consider that there are certain disadvantages in drawing distinctions within the medical profession.

MR. PARANJPYE'S MINUTE OF DISSENT.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye in a minute of dissent says:—I am of opinion that the relief granted by this Bill to the Sub-Assistant Surgeons and other medical practitioners of similar status is inadequate. At present two members of the Medical Council are elected by a joint electorate composed of these and graduates of Universities other than Bombay. The number of the first is approximately 945, of whom 591 are in civil employment under Government. On the other hand the graduates (about 150 in number) of other Universities include members of the Indian Medical Service who are the official superiors of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons serving under Government who therefore may be under excessive pressure at the time of voting if the candidates are members of the Indian Medical Service. I would have preferred to give both these seats to be filled by the Sub-Assistant Surgeons only and given the graduates of other Universities a separate seat taken from those nominated by Government. I am, however, prepared to let the present bill be tried as an experiment for a few years. In some other provinces Sub-Assistant Surgeons have come in by election and I hope that my fears about official pressure will prove unfounded.

MR. LALUBHAI'S MINUTE.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas' minute is as follows:—Both Government and the Legislative Council have accepted the principle that the Sub-Assistant Surgeons should be made eligible for election to the Medical Council. The question, therefore, is to find the best means of introducing this change in the Medical Council Act. The method suggested by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye at the Council Meeting of reserving a seat for this class of medical practitioners was discussed at the meeting of the Select Committee and was dropped as it was considered that the electors should be left free to vote for the best candidate. The alternative suggested at the Select Committee meeting of forming a separate electorate of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons seemed to us to be a better one than that of putting this class and the graduates of other Universities and members of the Indian Medical Service in the same electorate. The majority was not in favour of differentiating between these two classes of electors, as it thought that the Sub-Assistant Surgeons may look upon such differentiating as a stamp of inferiority. I do not think that a separate electorate means anything of this kind, and as I further think that this proposal will give this class a greater freedom in voting, I think it more in keeping with the principle accepted by Government and the Council than the proposal made in the bill.

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Commencing from Sunday the 2nd June, 1918, copies of the SUNDAY EDITION of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be sold by Street Vendors at ANNAS TWO per copy. Subscribers' copies will be supplied at the usual rate of Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per year to town and mofussil subscribers respectively.

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Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondents are requested to note hat no contributions of any kind will be considered unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as guarantee of good faith. Contributions which do not conform to this rule are destroyed.

Rejected contributions cannot be returned and are immediately destroyed Correspondents and contributors shoul keep copies of their MS. Badly written illegible or dirty manuscript will not be considered. Correspondents are requested not to send manuscript by book-post with open covers.

On no account will the Editor enter inic any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desirable to reply under the heading, "Answers to Correspondents."

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A FRIEND OF YOUR PAPER."—Many thanks, we are making arrangements to have these meetings telegraphed to us.

L. B. REGAN.—A daily newspaper is not suitable for political dissertations which savour of the storage. Your argument that because "we conquered their country and by every right hold it" India cannot claim Home Rule, besides being historically incorrect, might be applied with equal force by the Prussians in the case of Germany. But from the fumble of contradictory arguments contained in your letter more of the Prussian emerges than the freedom-loving Briton.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, 28th May, 1918.

IRELAND.

The War Cabinet have offered a partial satisfaction of the demand of public opinion in the United Kingdom for the publication of the overwhelming evidence, which they stated was in the possession of Government, of the complicity of the Sinn Fein leaders in a German-Irish conspiracy to create a revolution in Ireland. It can hardly be supposed that this partial revelation will be sufficient to reassure a public that is apparently not completely soporated by repeated doses of the depressent operations of the Defence of the Realm Act, or hypnotised by the glamouring eloquence of Mr. Lloyd George's appeals for a free and unrestricted hand for the men in charge of the destinies of the Empire at this mighty juncture. It cannot be too often repeated that it will profit the British Empire, or any of the Allies, nothing, if while strenuously engaged in destroying the evil spirit of Prussianism they lose their own soul. And the sort of procedure which has been adopted in India in the treatment of criminal conspiracies, and which is now being copied in the United Kingdom in connection with the Irish conspiracy, is highly liable to produce that result. It appears to us that the Imperial Government in the course they have followed in the statement now made to the public,—revealing just as much as they consider sufficient to assure the public that a conspiracy has been actually in existence,—are more concerned with fending criticism off their own shoulders than in satisfying public justice. For public justice requires that, even in time of war, men accused of grave crimes against the State should be brought to open trial and given the fullest opportunity of proving their innocence, if they are innocent.

That a seditious conspiracy has been in existence we need not and do not doubt. That it is a wicked, as well as a stupid conspiracy, as much against the true interests of Ireland as inimical to the interests of the Empire at large, and what is more important, the great and transcendant object for which Great Britain and her Allies are waging a struggle to the death,—that, every sane person, without bothering ourselves with bathetic and conventional laments about disloyalty, recognises. And the majority of intelligent Irishmen, including the whole of the Nationalist party, and, probably, even the greater part of those who have been driven by the provocative Irish policy of the Government to a platonic sympathy with Sinn Feinism, are sane on this point. But Irishmen are traditionally suspicious of the discovery of conspiracies by the British Government and they are historically justified. The most important consideration, at the present moment,—the consideration which should transcend all others, if only from the point of view of expediency, is that the bulk of the Irish people, who, as Mr. Shortt, the Chief Secretary, the other day declared, are anti-pathetic to such a conspiracy as that which has been revealed, should not be driven into the camp of the active disloyalists or confirmed in their tendency to sulk in their tents. It seems to us that the manner in which the War Cabinet are treating this grave matter is hardly calculated to avoid, but rather to encourage, such a result. If the confidence of the bulk of the Irish people is to be restored and retained, two things are absolutely essential. The first is that the Government should eschew the temptation to follow the easy course of accepting approval by the flunkey press and anti-Irish organs like the "Morning Post" of the policy of wholesale internment without public trial or investigation, and pay heed rather to those independent organs of public opinion, organs which undoubtedly represent the mind of the British democracy, which call for such investigation. It would be deplorable to think that the Prime Minister is so overawed by the Tory junta, which sits in judgment over him in the War Cabinet, as to ignore the demand of the "Daily News" for "evidence much more specific than mere proof of German machinations" or at least "the examination of such evidence by competent and impartial judges," the reasoned appeal of the "Daily Chronicle" for "a more substantial justification of the recent arrests," and, perhaps, more notable still, the demand of the "Daily Express" for a public trial of the alleged conspirators. The Government have at present only established a *prima facie* case for the existence of an atrocious conspiracy. But more than this is essential. Arrests have been carried out on a wholesale scale. Those arrests have to be justified. That can only be done by public trial, inconvenient as it may be. If the doctrines of the Milner-Curzon school are allowed to prevail over what should be the doctrines of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Barnes, then we may say farewell to any prospect of reconciling the Irish people to the extent of securing their zealous cooperation in the prosecution of the war. The second essential is that the Government should make up their minds once and for all to deal honestly with Ireland in the matter of Home Rule,—to give her what is hers by right of legislative enactment and the solemn commitments of the present Government and its predecessor.

Unfortunately there are indications that Mr. Lloyd George is suffering from the effects of his evil environment, the reactionary associations to which he is daily condemned. It would be hard to imagine anything more unfortunate, more calculated to defeat the object which ought to be his prime concern, than the speech of the Prime Minister in Edinburgh in reference to Ireland. What a time to hold up Scotland as a superior model to her troubled sister across the channel! If Scotland had suffered one-tenth of the grievances and wrongs which have been inflicted on Ireland during the last four hundred years we should see a very different Scotland to-day. It is a very horrifying thing that Irish Sinn Feiners should propound the proposition that because Germany is England's enemy, therefore she is Ireland's friend. The wrongs of Ireland may not be relevant to the present world-struggle for the preservation of the smaller nationalities in the view of a Welsh Prime Minister. But if facts and the present situation in Ireland and what has produced it are looked squarely in the face, they should be as relevant in the view of the impartial observer as they are, inevitably and irremediably,—whatever Mr. Lloyd George may say,—in the mind of the average Irishman, be he Nationalist or Sinn Feiner. What has produced the Irishman who regards any enemy of England as his friend, without relevance to the latter's character, be it good or bad? The atrocities of Cromwell and the long sequence of exploitation, repression, deceit, open provocation of rebellion, during the succeeding two centuries, the dishonesty of the Act of Union, neglected famines with their resultant decimation of the population, Coercion Acts and Lord Salisbury's "twenty years of resolute Government!" And to come down to date, what has been the policy of Britain during the war? When the war broke out Ireland was on the eve of the consummation of her aspirations. There was a loyal and enthusiastic Ireland. The Government has persistently and consistently played into the hands of the disloyal element. It has cheated Ireland of Home Rule. And when it professes to set to work to right this wrong, it appoints Mr. Walter Long as its Adviser on Irish affairs! Could insult and provocation go further? What does Mr. Lloyd George expect from such a policy? An enthusiastic rush to the colours? It does not lie in his mouth to rebuke and contemn Irishmen for sulking. He has given them enough to sulk for. Let him and his colleagues deal honestly and justly by Ireland, now and instantly, in regard to the two essentials of a loyal Ireland we have indicated above and Great Britain will earn the right to expect a loyal Ireland. But so long as justice is refused, reproaches are as vain as they are unjustified.

ANOTHER PIOUS RESOLUTION—I.

The Resolution on the subject of local self-government which the Government of India have just thought fit to issue is a remarkable document. It is remarkable not merely for its long-windedness or for the platitudes that it records,—these being not unusually the prominent features of most Government Resolutions published in recent years. It is mainly remarkable for the lamentable evidence it contains of the utter inability of the Government of India, as at present constituted, to move with the spirit of the times, to appreciate the true trend of public opinion and to realise the real needs of the people. But, perhaps, this, after all, is not remarkable. For, the only satisfactory solution of the problem of local self-government is to make it practically as well as theoretically local self-government, that is, to free it from the leading strings of official control, and that is a consummation incompatible with the traditions of the bureaucracy which governs the country and whose doctrines and practices are immutable whether they derive their inspiration from the collectorates, the provincial secretariats or the heights of Simla. The whole purpose of the activities of the bureaucracy seems to be ever to roll the car of administration over the bodies of the people and to resist all attempt on the part of the latter to pull the ropes themselves.

The same purpose, in spite of the professions to the contrary, largely informs the Resolution just issued by the Government of India. Superficially the Resolution marks some advance on the present state of things. But it is a half-measure, and, like all half-measures, dangerous in its tendency to create a sense of false complacency in a seeming reform that is calculated to delay real reform. The object of the present Resolution, it is stated, is "to indicate the manner in which the Government of India would desire to initiate the progress to be made along the road of local self-government," for "the time has come to quicken the advance, to accelerate the rate of progress and thus to stimulate the sense of responsibility in the average citizen and to enlarge his experience." This is very good as an abstract reaffirmation of pious aspirations embodied in the memorable Resolution of Lord Ripon over three decades ago. Beyond that it has no value and is out of date. What the country needs and is determined to secure is not merely an advance,—whether *substantial* or otherwise,—*in the direction of* local self-government, but *an immediate grant of complete local self-government itself.* The people have outgrown the necessity or expediency of reforms by instalments.

The Resolution itself admits that, after the efforts of the Government of India in 1881 to 1884 to implant a system of local self-government in the country, there was for a considerable period little enthusiasm about the further development of the system and that the advance during subsequent years has on the whole been slow. Why? The reason is obvious. Lord Ripon's statesmanlike proposals were strangled at their inception by the rigid official control and the continuance of the same control contrived to paralyse popular interest and activity and, as has been well said, "tended to produce the apathy that is born of domination on the one side and dependence and deprivation of self-respect on the other." And the bitter experience of the last thirty years and more has only deepened the conviction in the mind of the leaders of public opinion that local self-government cannot progress, cannot become a living and useful factor in the administration, unless the people are freed from the cramping fetters of local official interference, supervision and control, that is, in short, unless the people are allowed to enjoy their birthright of managing their own local affairs themselves. They can no longer be cheated of the full measure of their birthright in this as in other spheres of national endeavour. To give to the people the management of their own affairs is the sole purpose which local self-governing institutions serve in all civilized countries and that is the only purpose which they must serve in this country. Therefore, all talk about the object of local self-government being "to train the people in the management of their own local affairs" is as pernicious as it is obsolete.

Notes of the Day.

Hindenburg v. President Wilson.

Referring to the impending great enemy attack on the West, the Premier said at Edinburgh that it was a race between Hindenburg and President Wilson. The figures given by M. Tardieu, the French High Commissioner in the United States, of the gigantic war efforts of the latter sufficiently justify the confident anticipation that the race will be won by President Wilson. M. Tardieu declared that by the end of next week the American effectives would be over two million. A new call for a million men will follow, he added, so that the American force in France would be doubled before the mid-summer and trebled before the end of the year.

Redoubled Efforts.

Meanwhile, it is instructive and gratifying to note that the military committee of the American House of Representatives has unanimously adopted the proposal of the War Secretary to amend the Army Bill authorising the President to call out such number of men as he is able to train and equip. This amendment removes all restrictions and provides an army large enough to defeat Germany—whether five million or ten million. With the great improvement in the transport of the American troops, which, according to M. Tardieu, has considerably surpassed the transport of the German troops from Russia at the most active period, there is every reason to expect that, in the final phase of the struggle, the Allies will be numerically superior, with power of unlimited renewal.

Ingratitude.

The Socialist paper "Vorwaerts" of Berlin gives account of the following incident which clearly shows what regard the Annexionists in their craze for world domination have for their soldiers who have sacrificed their all for their country's cause. Says the paper:—

> At the special invitation of the members of the party, disabled soldiers, decorated with their Iron Crosses, attended the meeting, but not being permitted to speak, they grew restless under the flow of chauvinistic talk from the Annexionists, and stormy scenes occurred, especially when one orator angrily referred to the war-scarred men in the corner as "deserters who had left Hindenburg's banner to betray their comrades."
>
> Later some of the crippled interrupters were belaboured with sticks and abused by the home-warriors of the Fatherland party. The tumult that resulted lasted for a quarter of an hour, and some of the crippled warriors were seen baring and showing their artificial limbs to the advocates of war to the end. The police finally ordered the ex-soldiers to leave the hall and a voice was heard shouting: "Take their Iron Crosses off them; such deserters do not deserve that decoration."

Portents.

What happened afterwards was, as might be expected, suppressed in the German papers. The curtain of secrecy has, however, been raised by a Swiss paper, the "Neue Zurcher Zeitung," which narrates the sequel of the incident in the following terms:

> After the scandalous scenes witnessed at the recent meeting of the Fatherland party in Berlin, at which wounded and invalid soldiers were beaten for venturing to protest against the arrogant demands of the Pan-Germans, groups of these soldiers subsequently met to discuss the situation. The police, however, forced an entry and drove the men out, after which a scene followed quite unprecedented in German military annals. At the suggestion of the chairman of the meeting, all the soldiers wearing Iron Crosses tore them off, declaring that under the circumstances they renounced all military distinctions. Subsequently, these Iron Crosses were collected—they amounted to a hatful—and sent to Admiral von Tirpitz as a protest against the extravagance of his followers.

What action the worthy Tirpitz took in the matter on receipt of the Crosses has, of course, not been chronicled. But this is enough to prove to what length the exasperated soldiery can go when once it sees the iniquity of the whole game. This seems to be only the preliminary of a great upheaval in the two countries, as a sequel of untold sufferings and silencing of over three years. There is a limit to human patience

"Depressed" Anglo-Indians!

In school education, as in all things, exclusiveness marks the European community in India. For the benefit of Europeans there are what are called "European Schools", in which admission is afforded to Eurasians also. But now the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal disapproves of the members of these two communities being educated together. If the European system, says Mr. Hornell, could be confined to those for whom it was intended, the problem of the education of the domiciled community would be enormously simplified for, it would "preserve for the Anglo-Indian proper the charcteristics and ideals of European education." The "Englishman", which is in agreement with Mr. Hornell's view, vehemently opposes admission being afforded in European Schools "to the children sprung from the lowest Indian castes, unfitted by heredity and environment for a European education" which is "above the capacity" of the "lower strata of Anglo-Indian Society!"

Prison Administration in Burma.

The belated resolution of the Government of Burma on the working of prisons in the Province in the year 1917, is marked by some recognition of the need for a humane and rational system of criminal and prison administration. Thus, during the year under report, among the various measures taken for reducing overcrowding in jails was the setting free of certain prisoners on ticket of leave for employment on public works and in forests and mines. Fair measure of success, as might have been expected, has attended this experiment which, it may be hoped, will be extended. Another direction in which some reform has been secured is the greater use by the magistrates of an alternative another than imprisonment prescribed for treatment of juvenile offenders, as evidenced by the large decrease in the number of sentences of imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Punjab Temperance Federation.

The latest report of the Punjab Temperance Federation of Amritsar is an indication of the persistent efforts which are being made by non-official workers to rescue the country from the curse of drink which has been largely fostered by the excise policy of the Government. Workers of the Federation travel from place to place utilising every opportunity of furthering the cause. They were invited, says the report, on occasions of marriage and preached temperance among the marriage parties with the result that they have been able on several occasions to check indulgence in drink. "The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Mussoorie," the report adds, "invited us to deliver lectures there and it is a matter of satisfaction that the inhabitants of Mussoorie profited by the lectures and a memorial to the Excise Commissioner praying for a reduction of drink-shops was signed by many of them." We trust the benefit has been permanent.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon will take up their residence at Government House, Ganeshkhind, from Mahableshwar on 4th June, 1918. The Visitors' Books will be at the State Entrance, Government House, and at the Council Hall daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. from Monday, June 3rd.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended an "At Home" at the Parsee Gymkhana, Mahableshwar, on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Curtis, Brigadier-General St. John, Sir Thomas Birkett and Mr. Pechey have arrived at Government House, Mahableshwar.

ENEMY BOMBARDMENT BEGINS.

INTENSE GUNFIRE FROM FESTUBERT TO YSER.

IS IT RESUMPTION OF OFFENSIVE?

Since Saturday evening, the enemy's artillery activity has markedly increased at various places; and there have been prolonged outbursts of intense gun-fire from Festubert to Yser. Reuters' Correspondent thinks there is no reason to assume that the bombardments herald imminent resumption of enemy offensive.

Besides various successful raids both by the British and the French, the British aviators have been particularly effective in machine-gunning and throwing bombs on enemy routes and military positions.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, 11-35 p.m. May 26.
Recd. 3-50 p.m. May 27.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says: Since last evening, enemy's artillery fire has markedly increased at various places. Villers-Brettonneux, the Scarpe Valley, Avchonvillers, Englebelmer, Mailly-Mailet and Martinsart have been bombarded with gas and high explosive shells and there have also been prolonged outbursts of intense gun-fire from Festubert to Yser. During the afternoon the uproar lulled.

There is no reason to assume that the bombardments herald imminent resumption of the offensive. No enemy raids have been successful in the main purpose of getting prisoners and identifications.

AVIATORS DEADLY EFFECTIVE.

A diary found on a prisoner reveals the loss that our airmen are inflicting on the enemy and mentions that two non-commissioned officers and fourteen soldiers were killed by an English bomb near Lestrem. Incessant machine-gunning by our airmen of routes along which enemy troops and transport have to move has also proved very deadly.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

SEVERAL ENEMY ATTEMPTS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26, 1-15 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 27.

A British communiqué says the raid on the trenches southward of Bucquoy gave us fourteen prisoners and two machineguns. We carried out successful night raids eastward of Hebuterne and southward of Neuville Vitasse, taking fifteen prisoners. We repulsed raiders in the neighbourhoods of Sailly-le-Sec, Bucquoy, Ablainzeville, Festubert and Merris.

ENEMY RAID REPULSED NEAR BAILLEUL.

BRITISH LINES HEAVILY GAS-SHELLED NEAR HINGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 9-45 p.m. May 26.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. May 27.

A British communiqué says we repulsed a raid northward of Bailleul. The shelling reported last night at Villers-Bretonneux was heavy consisting of gas shell. The enemy this morning heavily gas-shelled our lines westward of Hinges.

FIGHTINGAT HANGARD WOOD

ENEMY ATTEMPTS IN CHAMPAGNE AND VOSGES FAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-20 p.m. May 26.
Recd. 1 p.m. May 27.

A French communiqué says there was fairly great reciprocal cannonading at the Hangard wood and south of the Avre. The enemy raid after lively bombardment of our posts in the Orviller-Sorel sector achieved no result.

Enemy attempts in the Champagne and Vosges also failed. Our patrols and detachments took prisoners notably in the region of Allette.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27, 5-45 a.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 27.

A French communiqué says: There has been active artillery fire north and south of the Avre, but no infantry action.

WORK OF THE AIR FORCE.

24 ENEMY AEROPLANES DESTROYED IN A WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd 7-30 a.m., May 27.

A British communiqué from Italy says since May 18th, the Air Force has carried out numerous raids and reconnaissances and destroyed twenty-four enemy aeroplanes. We have not lost a single machine.

NINE ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

OVER SIX TONS OF BOMBS ON ENEMY POSTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 3-50 p.m., May 27.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation, Field-Marshal Haig says:—Flying was only possible during fine intervals on the 25th. We dropped over 300 bombs on billets in the neighbourhoods of Armentieres and Merville, the ammunition dump at Varssenaere and the Bruges docks.

We brought down nine enemy machines and drove down two out of control. No. British machine is missing. Our night-fliers dropped over six tons on Peronne, Bapaume and Maricourt. All machines returned.

PAUSE IN ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

GERMAN EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 26.
Recd. 3-50 p.m., May 27.

The semi-official "Norddeutsche" finds it necessary to explain the pause in the offensive which it says is due to training the storming divisions in fighting methods with a view to diminishing bloody losses. It declares that the stoppage was not forced on the Germans by the enemy but was an outcome of commanders' own plans.

GERMAN ATTACK ON BELGIAN POSITIONS.

ENEMY REPULSED AND PRISONERS TAKEN,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 27.

A Belgian communiqué says: During the night after a violent bombardment German shock-troops attacked Belgian advanced positions between the Passchendaele canal and St. Georges. They momentarily penetrated the trenches, but were ejected leaving fifteen prisoners.

An attempted hostile attack in the region of Boesinghe failed under our barrage.

DEATH OF MR. SYDNEY BALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 27.

The death is announced of Mr. Sidney Ball, Fellow of St. Johns'.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN MESOPOT.

ITS EFFECT IN PERSIA.

GEN. MAURICE'S REVIEW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 27.

Writing in the "Daily Chronicle" on the recent British success in Mesopotamia, General Maurice says:—"Before attacking us in force the enemy being without railways must re-establish the advance depots which we have destroyed and fill them up with the necessary food stores and munitions which is a slow and toilsome business when he is dependent on river-borne traffic. What is more important for our immediate purpose is that these successes will certainly have effect in Persia where the waverers will have begun to doubt whether the collapse of Russia has not menaced our position in the East as much as the West.

In view of the approach of the hot weather it will not be surprising if we do not hear much from Mesopotamia for some time. Not the least of the advantages we have gained recently is that we have occupied a portion of the foothills which give us the healthier country for summering our troops than the plains of Bagdad afford.

FAILURE OF SUBMARINISM IN BRITISH WATERS.

GERMAN CONCENTRATION UPON DISTANT COMMUNICATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 1 p.m. May 27.

In connection with the sinking of the German submarine cruiser the naval correspondent of "Lloyd's Weekly" says in view of the unhealthiness of British waters for enemy submarines which has caused marked decline in the moral of the submarine crews the Germans have concentrated their efforts on more distant lines of communication. The sinking of the submarine cruiser, however, shows that the Admiralty is prepared for this development.

ENGLISH FRENCH AND U. S. SHIPPING.

DECISIVE RESULTS FROM NEW ENGINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 26.
Recd. 3-50 p.m., May 27.

In the Senate, the Minister of Marine in the course of a statement said that new engines which the Allies were using to sweep the seas had enabled them to secure decisive results since January. During April Great Britain and the United States alone built 40,000 tons of shipping in excess of the enemy sinkings. There had been considerable increase in the damaged shipping restored to service in the last four months.

In England the tonnage thus restored exceeded half a million tons weekly, while last week the total touched 598,000.

Similarly France had regained 260,000 tons in one month. There were indications that the destroyed enemy submarines in May would show very much better total than in April.

INDIAN LABOUR CORPS.

KING INSPECTS TWO COMPANIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 27.

The King at the Buckingham Palace today inspected detachments from two Companies of Indian Labour Corps under Captain A. T. Williams and Second-Lieut. R. Lean belonging to the Ranchi District of Behar and Orissa who were on leave from the Western front.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 27.

Messrs. Montagu's report says market is steady and price unchanged. The Shanghai exchange receded one farthing from 4/6, at which it had remained for some time, but recovered next day to the round figure.

GIGANTIC WAR EFFORT OF U. S.

2 MILLION EFFECTIVES EXPECTED SOON.

FORCE IN FRANCE TO BE DOUBLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 27.

The gigantic war effort of the United States is well illustrated by figures given by M. Tardieu, the French High Commissioner in the United States. M. Tardieu declared that the American effectives on June 6th would be over two millions. A new call for a million men would follow as soon as transport of troops was assured, so that the American force in France would be doubled before the Mid-summmer and trebled before the end of the year. The transport of the American troops to France surpassed considerably, the transport of the German troops from Russia at the most active period. The Allies in the final phase would be numerically superior with power of unlimited renewal. The surplus of the American foodstuff available for export was now over three million tons and the necessary supplies for Europe and the Allies were assured.

AMERICAN TROOPS.

SOON TO APPEAR ON ITALIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 26.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. May 27.

War Secretary Baker announced that American troops would soon be participating in fighting on the Italian front.

COFFEE IN U. S.

LICENSES FOR IMPORTATION SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 26.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 27.

The Government has suspended all licenses for importation of coffee in order to check speculation.

BREST-LITOVSK PEACE TREATY.

PROPOSED DEMARCATION OF FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., May 27.

A Russian wireless referring to the fact that Germany agreed to form a special commission to clear up obscure points in the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty, said the Foreign Commissary proposed that a precedence be given to situations in the Caucasus, Crimea, Esthonia and Livonia and a demarcation of the frontier, determination of which was interrupted at Pskov, owing to the Russo-German disagreement. Also the misunderstanding regarding war prisoners and the fundamental principles respecting the inter-economic relations.

ALL-RUSSIAN MUSSULMAN COUNCIL DISSOLVED.

RESENTMENT AGAINST BOLSHEVIK TREATMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MOSCOW May 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. May 27.

The All-Russian Mussulman Council has been dissolved. There are growing signs of Mussulman resentment at their treatment by the Bolsheviks.

BULGARIANS HANKERING FOR PEACE.

ILL-FED ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, May 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 27.

A Bulgarian deserter states that many deaths from starvation have occurred in Bulgaria. The Government barbarously represses constant outbreaks. The Bulgarians desire peace.

Bulgarian forces in Macedonia are so weak that 1918 class has been sent to the front line before being properly trained. The Bulgarian army is ill-fed and men seek an opportunity to desert.

TENSION BETWEEN MEXICO AND CUBA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES WITHDRAWN.

CUBA OVER MEXICAN INTERESTS IN WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 27.

A curious situation has arisen between Mexico and Cuba which have mutually withdrawn their diplomatic representatives, but apparently without formally rupturing relations. The Mexican Foreign Minister admits that tension exists owing to the steps taken by Cuba in consequence of the state of war which affected Mexican interestss, but he hopes that the matter will be cleared up and the solidarity of Latin America maintained.

PEASANTS' INSURRECTION IN UKRAINE.

FOOD RIOT IN PROVINCIAL TOWNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MOSCOW, May 26.
Recd. 1 p.m. May 27.

Food riots have occurred in several provincial towns notably Nijni Novgorod. Ten thousand employees of the Sormovo works declared a one-day strike in support of their demand for re-establishment of the Constituent Asembly.

The Germans arrested a number of Austrian and German war prisoners who joined the Bolsheviks. It is reported that a hundred of these prisoners have been shot at Poltava.

A telegram from Moscow dated the 22nd. says the Caucasian Government's forces have recaptured the town of Sukhumkale.

The Bolshevik organ "Pravda" states that the peasant insurgents in the Ukraine in the Governments of Chernigoff and Poltava have defeated Skoropadsky's Germano-Ukrainian troops. The Ukrainian railway men have struck in order to assist the peasants and have been replaced by the Germans.

"INDEPENDENCE" OF ESTHONIA AND LIVONIA.

KUEHLMANN THREATENS RESIGNATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 27.

The "Vorwaerts" says Kuehlmann has threatened to resign if, in spite of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, Esthonia and Livonia are taken from Russia. Nevertheless Hertling informed the so-called delegates of the two provinces whom he received at the German Headquarters on April 21st that Germany was ready to support their request for severance from Russia and benevolently examine the question of personal union with Russia. Germany has now informed the Russian Government of the "Independence" of Esthonia and Livonia.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT OF REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 26.
Recd. 1 p.m. May 27.

The death has occurred of Dr. Kaempf, President of the Reichstag.

AUSTRIAN LADY ARRESTED.

TAKEN TO DUBLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. May 27.

The Police have arrested an Austrian lady named Bruns; secretary of the well-known sportsman Major Edwards, at his stud farm at Bansha, Tipperary. The cause of the arrest is un-known. Bruns who has been secretary to Major Edwards for four or five years has been removed to Dublin.

CONSCRIPTION IN HONGKONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONGKONG, May 26.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 27.

Mr. Walter Long has telegraphed to the Governor stating that the conscription proposals of the Colonial Government are generally approved, but the age limit has been reduced to forty.

DEMOCRACY V. PERSONAL RULE.

MR. PATEL ON REFORM OF INDIAN STATES.

UPPER CHAMBER NOT WANTED IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, May 25.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, member of the Imperial Legislative Council, presided over the Baroda Peoples' Conference, which was held in the capital of the State on Saturday, a brief telegraphic summary of which has already been published. Mr. Patel addressed the Conference in Gujarati and in the course of his speech, discussed several questions relating to the future political status of the Indian States and their subjects.

He began by saying that when every part of the civilised world was being overrun by the tide of real democratic principles the subjests of Native States alone could not be expected to remain unaffected by the currents of freedom and liberty. The people in British India were endeavouring to achieve the goal of Responsible Self-Government and by the declaration of the Secretary of State in the House of Commons on August 20th last his Majesty's Government in England had definitely placed their approval on the endeavours of the people. It was impossible in view of this to ask the subjects of Indian States to be uninfluenced by the new currents of political thought and political freedom just beyond their borderland. The Rulers of the States, it was understood, had submitted to Mr. Montagu, while he was here, certain proposals on the absorbing topic of Responsible Self-Government in British India and their future status as independent rulers within their own States. But it was not known what kind of proposals they were or how far they reflected the views or the will of their subjects. Unless the rulers had the will of their subjects behind their proposals, these were bound to be misconstrued, Mr. Patel said, as a future attempt on the part of the rulers to shake off existing checks on their autocratic and arbitrary tendencies and to make themselves irresponsible autocrats.

PROPOSED UPPER CHAMBER.

Mr. Patel then discussed the question of Personal Rule v. Constitutional Government. He gave a comparative account of the merits and demerits of personal rule and government of the people by the people. "An Upper or Second Chamber, incorporated into the constitution of British India, to be filled up by the Princes of Indian States, will not afford," said Mr. Patel, "a panacea to the people of their States, much less to the people of British India." Such an arrangement would not only provoke distrust but cause the utmost dissatisfaction among both. As it was, the administration of Native States possessed elements of Home Rule, it was true; but it was more in name and form than in spirit. It was also a matter deserving serious thought in this connection whether Native States should continue to remain perpetually under the overshadowing and, more often than not, the baneful and pernicious influence of the Political Department, or whether in keeping with the spirit of the times they should not be made really responsible to the will of their own people, who, no less than any other people, possessed the inherent right of self-determination.

CONTROL OF POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Patel was of opinion that in advanced States like Baroda the external control of the Political Department was absolutely uncalled for and should be withdrawn altogether. If the Maharaja's Government, anticipating the future, made a voluntary pronouncement that it was their intention to grant constitutional Government to the people of the State and took steps in that direction, the external control of the Political Department would not only become superfluous, but would begin to act as a clog in the administrative machinery of the State. The *raison d'etre* for its existence would then disappear altogether.

As to the position of the Rulers in relation to the Government of India, it was a misnomer to call them "Protected" Princes any longer. In this war they had proved themselves the staunchest allies of his Majesty's Government and by being invited to the Imperial War Conference, they were regarded as equal partners in the Empire. He thought that instead of being looked upon hereafter as "Protected" Princes, they would have to be regarded as the "responsible and protecting wings of the Empire," and it would become more so if the rulers tried to carry with them the will of their subjects.

INTRODUCTION OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Turning to political reforms in the States, Mr. Patel said that the States could advance far more rapidly towards the achievement of the goal of Responsible Self-Government in their territories, without waiting for the results of amateurish experiments in British India. On this point there was an identity of thought between the people of British India and those of the States. There might be justification for delay in carrying out reforms in British India. For the people there would have to depend on the goodwill of an alien Bureaucracy, which had firmly rooted vested interests to safeguard in maintaining the *status quo*. In the States, the position

(Continued on page 8.)

HOME RULE DEPUTATION.

WHO INSPIRED THE WAR CABINET'S ACTION?

Under the auspices of the Home Rule League, Mr. Syud Hossain delivered a public lecture on "Government and the Home Rule Deputation" on Sunday evening at Shantaram's Chawl. Notwithstanding that it threatened to rain there was a large attendance of over 3,000 people. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presided, and among those present were Messrs. Umar Sobani, Laxmidas Tairsee, Gilder, Mavji Govindji, B. G. Horniman, Ratansi D. Morarji, Kanji Dwarkadas, and Hakim S. Abu Yusuf Isfahani.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said the action of the British War Cabinet in sending back the Home Rule Deputation was one that put to shame the best traditions of the British people. (Cheers.)

Mr. Syud Hossain began with a reference to the statement which had been issued on behalf of the deputation. That, he said, had placed the public in possession of the main incidents of the deputation's voyage. It made a humiliating story, and involved a direct affront to the Indian national movement. (Cries of 'shame'). It was humiliating for this main reason, the speaker proceeded, that no one in authority would have dared to mete out similar treatment to a deputation of the same character as theirs which might have been sent to the mother country from any other part of the British Empire. (Cheers). That fact was the measure of the present helplessness and dependence of Indians upon the sweet will of the powers that be. But on the other hand it was not altogether a one-sided affair. It was not without significance that things had come to such a pass that the British War Cabinet was apparently afraid, —or others who were afraid had infected their own fright into the War Cabinet—to let a deputation like theirs go to England and tell the truth about India to the people there. That showed their cause had made a substantial advance. (Cheers). The speaker could not imagine a more abject confession of weakness, or a surer indication of a panicky frame of mind, than the fact that it should have been thought necessary to prevent the Indian Home Rule deputation from reaching England.

Who Prompted the War Cabinet?

That was a fact, however, said Mr. Hossain, which it was necessary properly to understand and appraise. The supreme authority and weight of the name of the War Cabinet had been invoked to cover an official act which was only made possible by the exceptional times that we were living through, and the exceptional powers with which the British nation had consequently armed the War Cabinet. Every schoolboy knew that the War Cabinet was engrossed in the most taxing and momentous problems directly connected with the daily-shifting phases of the war, and it was therefore not to be supposed that it was by a process of auto-suggestion that they decided to embark on the unprecedented course of interfering with a fully accredited national deputation from this country.

Government of India Ignored.

It was equally clear, said the speaker, that the Government of India had no part in and no responsibility for the action of the War Cabinet. Lord Chelmsford's Government, indeed, had acted fairly and squarely by them in regard to this matter of the deputation, and they could not but recognise their sympathetic and statesmanlike attitude. The Government of India had themselves been ignored and flouted by the Home authorities, and that so grave a step could or should have been taken over their heads by the Home Government indicated the strength of the misrepresentations that must have been made as to the objects of the deputation, as well as the character of the influences that are at work to the detriment of the Indian National cause in Great Britain. It was clear that a powerful intrigue was afoot to thwart Indian progress and mislead British public opinion respecting the situation in India. By eliminating the alternatives of spontaneous action on the part of the War Cabinet and of the step having been taken at the instance of the Government of India, they came inevitably to the conclusion that there was some third agency as a party to the transaction.

Open and Secret Enemies.

Who or what was it? Who went and alarmed the War Cabinet? Who went and misrepresented—and it may be presumed grossly misrepresented—the aims and objects of the deputation? The answer was that it was the enemies of India in England. It was an open secret who their secret enemies were. (Laughter and cheers). They knew their ways and methods and tactics. It was notorious that an active anti-Indian propaganda was being carried on now under the auspices of an ex-Governor of Bombay. ('Shame'). This gentleman's personal influence, the speaker said he had very good authority for stating, was nil so far as the British public were concerned. He was looked upon by almost every political party as a bore, or alternatively, as a mischievous busybody. But he was armed with vast funds which he had succeeded in frightening the Anglo-Indian mercantile community into paying to his precious Indo-British Association as a sort of defence fund, and for them an active propaganda was therefore necessary to justify their existence and their pretensions.

How it was done.

When he was acting in the open he stood overwhelmed with the absurdity and insincerity of his position. But sometimes he and his friends could, no doubt, more fruitfully occupy their energies by playing upon the credulous ignorance and narrow-minded outlook of the India Office. It was to be feared that that was what had happened in the present case, for it must be borne in mind that the War Cabinet could not possibly have acted without reference to the India Office, if indeed they did not act at its direct instigation. What had probably happened was that the "Indo-Britishers" —and it must be remembered that that fraternity had important *benami* units in important places.—had made common cause with the permanent staff at the India Office, and the two jointly, taking advantage of Mr. Montagu's absence in India, had brought off their coup under the name and sanction of the British War Cabinet.

A Dangerous Departure.

If the view which he had put forward was correct, said Mr. Hossain, then it argued a dangerous departure in official taetics. In a matter of first consequence to India, the War Cabinet had been led into taking a grave decision over the heads of the Viceroy and Government of India. If that was to be taken as a precedent it could not fail to have very far-reaching consequences. The speaker was not concerned to take up the cudgels on behalf of the Government of India, but it was a matter of the highest importance to the country to resist the innovation. The implication of the War Cabinet's action was a denial of the right of direct access and representation to the British democracy and Parliament to his Majesty's Indian subjects.

Need for Action.

In normal times, said Mr. Hossain, this would have been regarded as the negation of an elementary and fundamental constitutional principle. Even at the present time that was not an assumption that could be accepted without challenge and protest. Believing as they did that the War Cabinet had been misled and influenced by an anti-Indian agency that worked through devious ways, it was the duty of Indian leaders to consider how that sort of mischief was to be prevented in the future. India could not give up her right to go direct to the British democracy—admittedly the supreme arbiter in all Imperial matters, and by grace of whose support and confidence the War Cabinet itself held its position—when she chose and irrespective of the subject of reference. It was necessary for Indian national leaders forthwith to assert and vindicate that right. (Cheers.)

THE CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman, in winding up the proceedings, said that the action of the War Cabinet amounted to an intolerable humiliation inflicted on the people of India. He denounced the Sydenham cult as a pretentious and mischievous movement which afforded a good example of the baser kind of political activity. The action of the War Cabinet could be compared to the conduct of a judge who without allowing the plaintiff to state his case allowed the defendant to file his papers and then asked the former to abide by his judgment. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jamnadas in touching upon the question of recruiting, said that if people were called upon by their leaders to recruit for the army, it was because they knew fully well that they were not calling upon their followers to defend the bureaucracy, but to defend the sacred soil of their Motherland. (Cheers.)

COOPERATION IN SATARA.

(From a Correspondent.)

SATARA, May 23.

A cooperative conference of the district was held at Kasegaon, Taluka Valva, on the 21st and 22nd of this month, under the presidency of Shri Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Karvir. About 500 members of cooperative societies attended the Conference and the whole audience numbered about 1,000. The Jagadguru delivered an opening address in which he emphasized the necessity of a spiritual foundation, for all movements in the country, and exhorted the audience to work strenuously for the uplift of the masses by the cooperative movement.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Registrar of Cooprative Societies, who attended the Conference, spoke in Marathi. He referred to the good work that has been achieved in the Satara district, and said the growth of non-credit societies in the district was a forward step in the cooperative movement. The names of some of the leading cooperators who are to be awarded certificates of merit were then announced by him.

In the afternoon sitting of the Conference several resolutions were passed. Mr. R. M Sane of Barsi, the divisional honorary organiser, made a speech in which he emphasized the moral side of the movement. The proceedings terminated on the morning of the 22nd, closing speeches being delivered by Mr. Karandikar and Shri Shankaracharya.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

A Bombay Government notification declares Monday, the 3rd June, 1918, to be a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, on account of the birthday of his Majesty the King-Emperor.

DR. NAIR'S PASSPORT.

PROTEST MEETING IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 27.

A meeting was held this evening in the Gokhale Hall under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma at which a resolution welcoming the deputation that returned from Gibraltar was passed. The following resolution was also passed:—

"That this meeting of the citizens of Madras begs to convey its emphatic protest against the grant of passport to Dr. Nair, who is proceeding to England expressly for carrying on a propaganda against All-Indian reforms in the direction of Self-Government. The action in allowing Dr. Nair to proceed to England even on the ground of health, is not justifiable as such a journey cannot be in national interests, which alone would justify the grant of passport in these times according to Mr. Fisher's statement in the House of Commons, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India. This meeting is of opinion that Dr. Nair's real object in going to England is to carry on there with the assistance of powerful friends an anti-Home Rule propaganda by private influence and interview with the leading politicians as repeatedly announced by him last month in meetings and in his paper "Justice." This meeting therefore urges the immediate cancellation of Dr. Nair's passport."

Other resolutions praying for immediate action by his Majesty's Government so that all representative Indians may be allowed to go to England especially as Mr. Montagu's proposals are to be published shortly and authorising the Chairman to communicate the resolutions to the Premier, the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras were passed.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN IN LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 27.

A public meeting in order to encourage recruitment for the Indian Defence Force was held in the Town Hall, Lahore, last evening under the presidency of the Hon. Justice Shadilal. In spite of abnormal weather conditions there was a large gathering, including many of the local gentry. The president in opening the proceedings spoke of enrolment for the Force as one of the paramount duties of citizenship. Referring to it as a privilege, and alluding in this connection to Mr. Gandhi's declaration and Gujrat Sabha's resolution, he laid special stress on the formation of a University Corps, the members of which would be trained during the first month in their own colleges and called privates, some of the training being such as to avoid dislocation of study. The president concluded with an exhortation, stating that theirs was the chance of a life-time and commending this great and unique opportunity for their whole-hearted response.

The Hon. Mr. Fazl Hussain, Raja Narendra Nath, the Hon. Mr. Sohan Lal, the Hon. Pandit Sheo Narain and other speakers followed in the same strain and there was considerable enthusiasm when Seth Gobind Ram, an M. Sc. student, appeared on the platform at the president's bidding and gave details of the training, which he had completed since joining the Force last year.

The meeting was then adjourned to Sunday next on account of the stoppage of electric fans in the hall.

ANARCHIST OUTRAGE AT KISSOREGUNJ.

WOUNDED CONSTABLE EXPIRES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

It will be remembered that the other day, while a constable was searching a bundle of a passenger who was believed to be an anarchist and who had just arrived by a train at Kissoregunj, in Mymensingh District, the anarchist fired at him with a revolver and made good his escape, but the plucky constable, though wounded, managed to retain the bundle, which contained, among other articles, a quantity of ammunition and implements for committing dacoity. In fact the police were in possession of information that a dacoity was being planned by a party of anarchists. The constable, who was wounded by the anarchist at Kissoregunj, has now succumbed to his injuries in the hospital. The assassin is still at large.

CALCUTTA MARWARIS AND WAR LOAN.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 26.

An influential meeting of the Marwari community of Calcutta was held this evening for the purpose of considering steps to be taken to make the War Loan successful. The leaders of the community explained the necessity for the Marwari community to subscribe liberally to the War Loan. An executive committee was formed to take up the work of popularizing the loan and it was unanimously resolved that only those who were prepared to subscribe for the loan at least one lakh of rupees each would be admitted as members of the executive committee. Twenty-two members accepted the condition on the spot and joined the committee.

RUBBER RESEARCH SCHEMES.

PROPOSED DEPUTATION TO COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., May 27.

At the Annual meeting of the Rubber Growers' Association in London, the Chairman, Sir Edward Rosling said the Association had made a proposal to the Colonial Office, which, if it materialised, would link up all the existing rubber research schemes in the colonies and the dependencies and enable the research proper to be carried out alongside the study of pressing questions, such as disease. It would not be safe to ignore the danger of the synthetic rubber, although there was no sign that Germany was able to produce it on a commercial scale. The war relief funds for Ceylon and Malaya needed increased support. The amount of restriction of production hitherto promised was only thirty thousand tons leaving a world's crop for 1918 of 265,000 tons against a consumption of 160,000. The production could be reduced by concerted action with the aid of different Governments, whereby each estate would be rationed regarding its output on the basis of permitting the survival of all, or failing some such arrangement, it would be done as a result of the financial stringency because it was unlikely much credit would be forthcoming in order to produce unshippable rubber. Owing to the very altered conditions the companies who had agreed to a twenty per cent. restriction, could hardly be expected to continue to support that proposal.

In view of the seriousness of the position the Council asked Mr. Walter Long to receive a deputation.

CABLE ITEMS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

The "Gazette" contains further names of Officers mentioned by Field-Marshal Haig including Lieut.-General Sir A. T. Sloggett, Lieut.-Colonels T. A. Granger and A. J. Macnad, all Medical Service, and Colonel Sir A. Lawley.

The "Cologne Gazette" reports that two big Russian battleships and eight destroyers escaped from Sebastopol before the Germans occupied the city. The Germans captured the rest of the fleet.

It is reported from Vienna that the Dowager Empress of Russia will shortly travel across Austria to Denmark.

A message from the Hague says:—

The War Minister in a statement on the proposal to vote an extraordinary war credit says, political and military reasons preclude the reduction of troops under arms.

DEMOCRACY V. PERSONAL RULE.

(Continued from page 7.)

was relatively different, there was an identity of interest between the rulers and the ruled, though often obscured by the spirit and conduct of their own little bureaucracies. But it was not a permanent feature and in asking for a greater measure of real Home Rule in the States they were not asking that this bureaucracy should be swept away, but they were asking that it should only be transformed so as to be the servants of the public both in name and in reality and always look to the united will of the people for guidance in the administration of the affairs of the States. The Rulers, though autocratic, were generally sympathetic and kind hearted and many of them at any rate were patriotic, inspired by high ideals of the good government of their subjects. His Highness the Gaekwar, for instance, had boldly introduced measures, such as free and compulsory education and separation of judicial and executive functions, at a time when the Government in British India were looking upon them as still problematical. If, therefore, the existing fabric of Home Rule in the States was still further strengthened by suitable expansion on a democratic basis, it would bring added glory to the political genius and statesmanship of the Rulers and conduce to the welfare and contentment of the subjects. It would be futile to attempt strengthening it on the basis of unmitigated autocracy and it might lead perhaps to results which would in themselves be undesirable.

Dealing with the Baroda State, which had rightly been looked upon as one of the most progressive Native States, Mr. Patel emphatically urged his Highness the Maharaja to issue a notification to grant Responsible Self-Government to his subjects and in furtherance of that aim to effect immediately some urgent reforms in the composition and constitution of the Legislative Council, etc.

A REACTIONARY CIRCULAR.

In closing, he referred to some matters of local interest, including the reactionary circular prohibiting pensioners from taking part in political meetings, etc., and exhorted the delegates present to conduct their deliberations in a spirit of moderation, dignity and self-respect.

Over 16 inches of rain have fallen in Rangoon during this season as compared with six inches last year for the same period. Three days of continuous rain have greatly dislocated the railway line from Rangoon to Prome. Small streams have now swollen so much as to flood the adjoining tracts of the Prome line from Paungde to Okpo, a distance of twenty-eight miles. The force of the current of water has caused many breaches along the line and hundreds of logs coming down the current from the hills are said to be threatening the safety and stability of piers of the railway bridges. As a result, the down mail due at Rangoon on Monday morning had to return to Prome not being able to get through. The flood is reported to be still rising especially at Okpo Bridge. The huts in country sides have been completely surrounded by water. The Mandalay main line too has been breached by floods at Kemyutkurn near Toungoo and transhipment is necessary.

MATHERAN RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, May 26.

A meeting was held on Sunday, the 26th instant, at the Parsi Gymkhana with the object of founding a Ratepayers' Association for Matheran. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, a number of ratepayers were unable to be present and some seventeen of the principal ratepayers of the Hill were present.

Mr. Bezonji Chenoy proposed that Sir Cowasji Jehangir be voted to the chair. The motion was carried, being seconded by Mr. Vital Pershotam.

Sir Cowasji Jahangir said that the gathering was assembled for a very good purpose. He had wished to see a larger number present, but owing to the weather it was hardly to be expected. The ratepayers and house-owners in Matheran had always some questions of grievances or other matters to urge for their benefit, and this Association if formed would have as its object their protection. The object aimed was such a good one, that he hoped all and every ratepayer on the Hill would join the Association.

Mr. Dinshaw J. Vakil said that the Association was not being formed with any wish to run counter to or oppose the authorities, but in order to protect the interests of those who pay rates and taxes, and hold property on the Hill, and he hoped that each and every one would make an effort and join the Association, so that the result would be a good working body, and not only a talking body, and that they would be able to work after the wants and interests of those who have property on the Hill. (Hear, hear.) He, therefore, proposed the following resolution:—

"That this meeting resolves to form an association to be called the Matheran Ratepayers' Association to be formed to protect and advance the interests of property holders and ratepayers on the Hill, subject to the rules and regulations to be passed at this meeting."

This was seconded by Dr. K. J. Mody and carried unanimously.

It was resolved that 38 members do form the Committee of Management of whom five shall be appointed honorary secretaries and one honorary treasurer.

The following office-bearers were elected:—President, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart.; Vice-President, Mr. Abdul Husein Adamji Peerbhoy; Hon. Secretaries: Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobhani, Mr. Dinshaw J. Vakil, Mr. Motilal Kanji, Mr. Sorabji L. Panday and Mr. Ardesir D. Ghandy; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Kaikushru J. Mody.

The rules and regulations were read out to the meeting and after some discussion they were agreed to and proposed and seconded and carried unanimously.

Votes of thanks to the Jalbhoy Sett Gymkhana for lending the hall, was carried and thanks to the Chairman were carried by acclamation.

In proposing the last vote to the Chairman for presiding at the meeting, Mr. Mody made some humorous remarks, saying that Sir Cowasji was the father of so many children of this kind, who were all flourishing, and he trusted that this his latest offspring would also thrive well. (Laughter.)

In responding, Sir Cowasji thanked all the members for their cordial vote of thanks. He most sincerely hoped that from the foundation which had been laid at that meeting they would be enabled to raise a superstructure honorable in itself and creditable to the builders. He thanked them most heartily. (Cheers.) The meeting then dispersed.

U. P. LABOUR CORPS.

BACK FROM THE FRONT.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, May 27.

Another batch of U. P. Labour Corps consisting of the 25th and 26th Labour Companies, was received by Mr. Nehru, I.C.S., City Magistrate, on behalf of the Civil, and by Sheikh Sahib Hosain on behalf of the Municipal authorities. The men looked splendid after their one year's probation in the battle-zones of the French front. Further batches are expected to-day and to-morrow.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 27.

The disappearance of the storm is admitting Bay monsoon into North Madras. Rain has been nearly general in Burma, the west coast of the Peninsula, local in the Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Hyderabad, Mysore, south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Minbu one and a half inches, Moulmein, Lashio, Maymyo two, Mandalay one, Tavoy, Toungoo, Cherrapunji four, Dinajpur, Amraoti one, Seoni three, Chanda, Ratnagiri one a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa with decrease in Upper Burma.

The death has taken place at Pegu of Mr. Joseph Shadrach, an Indian mutiny veteran. Since 1888 he had been acting as an Indian missionary for the Methodist Episcopal Mission.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

ITS PRODUCTIVE VALUE.

The Duke of Marlborough, a few years ago, somewhat startled the polite world by the statement that the agricultural labourer produced food to the amount of £250 a year. No one, I think, writes F. E. Green in the "Daily News," took this ducal utterance very seriously. There was a largesse about it, which even the agricultural labourer regarded with good humour; but now that District Wages Boards are being formed in nearly every county, and are settling down to work in earnest to fix a reasonable minimum wage for each area, we ought to have some sort of scientific basis to work upon to get at the productive value of agricultural labour.

The only work I know of based on recent data which deals with this subject is Mr. C. S. Orwin's "The Determination of Farming Costs" published by the Institute for Agricultural Research at Oxford. Mr. Orwin has quite fittingly been found a place as an impartial member of the Agricultural Wages Board, and his exhaustive analyses of farming costs and productive value of labour taken from the elaborate accounts of typical farms in England and Scotland should be of immense value at the present moment.

THE NET OUTPUT.

Previous to the publication of Mr. Orwin's book the last inquiry was made in connection with the Census of Production Act, 1906, when the output per person permanently employed in agriculture was ascertained to be £90, or £129 if the occupiers themselves were excluded. Since that date the prices of agricultural produce have risen, and from accounts of half a dozen farms kept at the Institute for Research in Agricultural Economics at Oxford in the year 1914-15, Mr. Orwin found that the average net output per man was £162, which amount is exclusive of the farmer's wage of superintendence, but inclusive of the wage of a working foreman. Of this output of the labourer the farmer took nearly half, or 479 per cent., whilst the labourer and landlord shared the other half between them, or to state it more accurately, 29.9 per cent. and 22.2 per cent. respectively.

The net output, of course, must not be confused with net returns. To get at the net reurns secured to the farmer, all the ordinary expenses, excepting labour and rent, would have to be deducted from the total receipts, and 7½ per cent. is deducted as well as interest on capital invested by the farmer. To arrive at the landlord's net returns, expenses for repairs, insurance and management are deducted. The distribution of the net returns, therefore, showing the average share of each interest on all the holdings is, according to Mr. Orwin, about 20 per cent. to the landlord, 40 per cent. to the farmer, and 40 per cent. to labour. "Variations", he states, "from this average are extraordinarily slight when the differences of locality, soil, size, equipment, capitalisation, wages, objects of management, etc., are remembered."

Moreover, it is interesting to learn that the farms themselves vary tremendously in tillage operations and other circumstances. One of them is an intensive potato-growing farm; another is a suburban milk farm; and another is situated seven miles from the nearest railway station; but in spite of all these and other differences the net results are more or less the same. It is significant to note that where wages are high the net output per head is large, and where wages are low the net output per head is proportionately smaller.

PRODUCE AND PAY.

But these balance-sheets deal with 1914-15, when the prices of agricultural produce were much lower than they are to-day. In 1915 the average price of wheat was 52s 10d. per quarter; of barley 37s. 4d.; of oats 30s. 2d. In 1917 the average price of wheat rose to 75s. 9d.; barley to 61s. 9d.; and oats to 49s. 1d. The prices of barley and oats show a rise of considerably over 50 per cent., whilst the price of wheat is a trifle under 50 per cent. Supposing, then, we add 50 per cent. to the average net output of the agricultural labourer in 1915, we should find that to-day he is producing £243, or practically the same figure prophetically announced by the Duke of Marlborough.

The question now arises whether the agricultural labourer is getting anything like his share of the fruits of his labour when he is paid 25s. a week, or £65 a year. If in normal times he takes 40 per cent. of the net output of the farm, he should now be receiving, according to present prices, about £100 a year.

The productive output of the labourer depends largely, of course, on the skill of the individual farmer. This varies enormously, and it is to the interest of the nation to see that only good farmers are allowed to remain in permanent possession of the land. Production and earnings are more dependent upon the skill of the farmer than upon the bounties on corn. In support of this statement I can cite the case of two farmers who in the same county are each cultivating thousands of acres. One is paying his men 25s. a week, and the other 30s. It is the very skilful farmer who has taken derelict farm after derelict farm, and who has made two blades of wheat grow where one grew before, who is paying the 30s. a week; and it is the farmer who has some of the best corn-growing land in England who is paying the bare minimum wage of 25s. a week.

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KAIRA'S HOUR OF TEST.

RYOTS UNDAUNTED BY ATTACHMENTS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Satyagraha Camp,
NADIAD, May 25.

The following is a translation of a letter that Mr. Vallavbhai J. Patel, Bar-at-Law has sent to the press and the public:

A Messags to the People of Kaira.

Ours is a passive resistance struggle. There is a strong fight waging between the will of the people and the blind authority. The Government have resolved upon the collection of arrears by an unexampled use of authority and the people have vowed respectfully to disobey the improper orders of Government and bear with all the troubles arising from the Government's action.

The officials began the campaign of attachments. They even appointed two special officers for the purpose in the Mahar Taluq; employed all the clerks of the mamlatdar's court in the work; issued notices for confiscation in the whole district; destrained the goods and chattles of principal men; attached the growing crops; and threatened people with arrest. But the people remained adamantively firm and when all this proved to be of no awail, the Commissioner came to their help. He called together all the agriculturists at Nadiad, threatened them severely, read to them the letter of his Excellency the Governor, and the Commissioner who thought that the people would certainly be frightened, hearing the bold answers of the agriculturists and witnessing a sight never seen or heard of in his twenty-eight years of political experience, went away completely amazed. The officers issued notices for confiscation, in such large numbers that even the forms were exhausted; at places orders were made for confiscation and the people there welcomed them with glee. But not a single coin found its way to the Government treasury. Lastly, the experienced Collector appointed to mete out justice to the people was transferred and the new Cillector, forgetting the confiscation notices and orders, began attachments.

Kaira Raiyats' love of Cattle.

The campaign of attachments is in its full swing everywhere in the villeges and yet the people have not lost courage. There may hardly be agriculturists anywhere who take so much care of their cattle as those of the Kaira District do. They hold their cattle to be a part of their family. The women get up twice or thrice in the night from sound sleep and give their buffaloes grass and uass an affectionate hand over their body. Most of the families depend upon their cattle for their maintenance. The officers taking an advantage of this condition of the raiyats destrain their buffaloes in order to frighten them with utmost trouble even though other property is available for purpose At times the buffaloes are kept in sunshine and sometimes they are separated from their young ones. During the period of attachment they lose much of their value and yet the agriculturist maintains his pledge and endures the harassment quietly.

Attempts are made to tempt the people to pay up the arrears, with an offer of forgiving the chothai fine even at the time of auctioning the destrained goods and yet the agriculturists fighting for the suspension of land revenue allow their goods to be sold in auction for the sake of truth and the benign *Sarkar Ma-bap* exact the chothai fine over and above the land revenue. The people of various villages, in spite of so much trouble and harassement, accord a hearty and affectionate invitation to Mahamta ji, who has advised them to suffer all these wrongs and who is teaching them that great principle of life, viz., "to love and to bear" to their villages. The villagers forget their wrongs and miseries at the sight and nectar-like words of the Mahatmaji and some of them thank the Government for its having given them an opportunity of Mahatmaji's *darshan* and his priceless advice by not acceding to their request for suspension. Thus the religious and the moral elevation of the people is achieved and that is the greatest and the best result of the struggle.

The raiyats have ceased to be afraid of the officers and not only does the Kaira raiyat work with the officers with courage and respect, but the poorest among them who were till now groaning under an age-long slavery (of fear) have now been released from that bondage. The people have come to perceive the evils of disunion and quarrels and have begun to sink domestic differences and to lose their interest for the court and the pleader.

The Hour of Test.

As the fight is prolonged, the people have put to test. They would not have come by this advantage, if they had no opportunity to endure. Now is come the time of our test. The whole world is looking at us. The officers do not get any opportunity to use their authority. They have to go from house to house to collect land revenue, and instead of frightening the people, induce them with sweet words and moderation. They are put to much trouble and yet they have not left moderation; their hearts have softened and they seem to have realized that the truth is on the side of the raiyats, but they are helpless in the present constitution of the Government. In these hard circumstances, it is just natural that they would lose their temper, be angry, and harass the raiyats, yet it is of utmost necessity that we should not go beyond proper bounds of courtesy and instead of being angry with them, we should have mercy for them and be patient. Love subdues even the adamantine hearts and if your love is sufficient ly deep and strong we can certainly win over even the hardest of hearts. That is the beauty of passive resistance.

It is a very happy sign that even the women and children have begun to take interest in the movement. But it rests with us elders to see that our youths are not discourteous to the officers. If we go beyond the proper limits, our youths will go further and learn to be disobedient and discourteous. If it so happens, our fight would be a miserable failure and instead of winning it, we would lose it. We have become famous in the whole country and it is just possible that we have quickened the feelings of mercy and justice in the heart of the Hon. Mr. Pratt. At such a juncture if we err in the slightest we shall lose the geme weerr in the slightest. w eshall lose the game we have won. Therefore, my request to you all is that, even though the officers lose their temper and do something improper, we should not be angry with them in any way but try with oll postble efforts to win them over with love.

Further Attachments.

The following is a further list of attachments *Nayka*:—Mulji Bhuderji, two buffaloes; Mani, daughter of Validas Avachal, a buffalo; Amtaram Mulji, a buffalo; Dhula Devidas, silver anklets; Zaver Deva, brass vessel; Ranchhod Moti, a buffalo and three young ones; Sanka Kata, a young one; Maganlal Ranchhod, tins of oil, two boxes, etc.

MR. DILLON ON AN IRISH REPUBLIC.

WARNING AGAINST "DANGEROUS BLUFF" OF SINN FEINERS.

Mr. John Dillon made his first speech as leader of the Irish party, in succession to Mr. Redmond, at Enniskillen on March 23.

At a public meeting following a series of presentations of addresses Mr. Dillon, says the "Daily News," made a powerful appeal to "young, un-thinking enthusiasts" not to be led into another rising, declaring that it was futile to discuss an Irish Republic, and appealed for the maintenance of the organisation that had "already done so much for Ireland."

If he said, the Ulster question could be settled by agreement it would have been worth all the delay, but now the hour had come when deliberation ought to be brought to a conclusion, and he hoped confidently that within the next few days Ireland would be all led to know what was the result of the Convention. If, unhappily, it should be found that the Convention was unable to effect a settlement, the blame must rest on the members of the Convention, or on a certain section of it.

No one could say that Ireland had not given them fair play and ample time. If the Convention failed to agree to a settlement the Irish question would assume within a week or two a more formidable shape than ever. (Hear, hear.)

It was futile to discuss a possible Irish republic, and, as the Sinn Feiners' leaders were not united or consistent as to their aims, which were asserted one day and denied another, he asked why they should not leave aside their dangerous bluff and coalescence with their fellow countrymen and make a united demand for that which was almost within their grasp.

Mr. Dillon warned the young, unthinking enthusiats against being led into another rising. He, also warned them that they were the unconscious tools of a deep conspiracy to seduce them along a futile path in order to rob them of the prize that was really within their grasp. The ranks of the Sinn Fein movement, he knew, were full of police spies, and he urged the people to set their faces against madness and to maintain the organisation that had already done so much for Ireland.

A BERLIN SCANDAL.

COUNT BERNSTORFF'S SON SUED FOR LIBEL.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the latest sensation in high society in Berlin is a libel action brought by Baron von Radeck, a member of an old Prussian military family who lived for many years in England, against Count Gunther von Bernstorff, the son of Count Bernstorff, now German Ambassador in Constantinople, his American wife, and some dozen other society people, including the wife of one of the generals commanding in the West.

According to the *Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung*, Gunther von Bernstorff's wife was divorced by von Radeck in October, 1917, subsequently marrying Bernstorff. A collision occurred between the two men in which von Radeck tore the epaulettes from Bernstorff's uniform, whilst Bernstorff declared that Radeck was incapable of giving satisfaction as a gentleman because he had spied for England. Von Radeck had to leave the Army, while Bernstorff was punished by a court of honour and dismissed the Army.

VonRadeck now professes to have established that Bernstorff, in association with the 14 other defendants, brought about his divorce and dismissal from the Army by untrue stories.

COST OF THE ARMY.

UNCHECKED EXPENDITURE.

The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the British Army Appropriation Account for 1916-17, shows that the net expenditure was £587,796,567, or £629,863,458 gross. Pay accounted for £144,916,272 gross, or £122,486,423 net, and supplies and clothing cost £265,241,358 gross, or £251,788,423 net.

A case is quoted in connection with the employment of experts on War Office contracts, showing the necessity of definite agreements and for providing for the event of their termination before the expected time. An expert was engaged, the terms suggested being a maximum of £10,000 a year's commission on British orders and a like sum on Allied Governments' orders. A lower rate was suggested, but nothing was definitely arranged, and the appointment was made. At the end of eight months the arrangement was terminated, and the expert claimed the maximum for the full year. It was decided on legal advice that this must be paid.

Losses of stores and cash sustained through the fall of Kut-el-Amara had been written off to the approximate value of £99,048 and £37,718 respectively. The total cash losses were about £76,000, and the balance will be charged in later accounts.

The Board express the view that the whole system of army pay, allowance, etc. requires simplification, and as an outcome of this the Treasury have pressed the War Office to consent to the appointment of a small Committee to consider the whole question of accounting in the army pay offices. The matter is still the subject of correspondence between the departments.

Incendiarism at Alexandria Base Ordnance Depot resulted in damage amounting to £8,891. At a supply reserve depot stores lost by incendiarism were valued at £28,789.

Deficiencies at the Royal Army Clothing Department, Pimlico, due to faulty accounting under abnormal conditions and to short deliveries by contractors, amounted to £13,960, but £8,540 has been recovered.

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ADVT. MANAGER, "SUNDAY CHRONICLE"
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BRITISH DEMOCRACY TO THE FRONT.

NEED OF A CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

Dr. Albert Shaw, in the "American Review," which is the most influential monthly publication in America, and of which he is editor, has a few frank words to say about the British democracy, under the above heading. Dr. Shaw's observations are all the more significant, as he is himself considered to be a Moderate Republican:—

The most salutary thing, perhaps, that could take place would be a General Election in England, with a crushing defeat for the Jingoes and the Tory statesmen who are in fact much more sympathetic with the Prussian Junkers than they are with President Wilson or with the leaders of the British Labour party.

A Labour victory, the reconstruction of the House of Lords, and a Ministry formed by a man like Mr. Henderson would convince the Liberals and Democrats in Germany that England cared as much about future fair play in the world as do President Wilson and the American people. This would end the war, because the German Liberals and Social Democrats would assert themselves and no longer be bullied by Hindenburg.

American Labour and British Labour, through their chosen leaders, have taken positions that do not in the least compromise or waver as to the further support of the war, so long as it is a war for justice and freedom, Mr. Lloyd George has accepted the American doctrines imposed upon him by the British Labour leaders, but others in high plates have not. This would matter little but for the effect upon Liberal minds in Germany and Austria. . . . An election in England resulting in a real democratic victory would revolutionise the Reichstag, upset the autocrats, and perhaps restore the world.

THE I. L. P. & THE WAR.

MR. SNOWDEN AGAINST A LABOUR MINISTRY.

In his presidential address to the Independent Labour Party Conference held in mail week Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., after stating that the membership was 90 per cent. higher than it was in March last year, devoted himself entirely to a discussion of war questions. "The military situation on the Western front," he said, "has for the time being made one indisposed to adopt the critical attitude." The best service they could render at such a time was to show the only possible way out of the terrible situation. War on such a scale between well-equipped powers could only end in the ruin of the belligerents. He could find no explanation of the continuance of war by the Allies and the successive refusals to consider peace offers from the other side except the commitment of the Allies to secret war aims which could only be secured by dictation to a conquered foe. The treaties must be absolutely repudiated, and an essential condition of possible peace was a change of Government both in Great Britain and France.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S POLICY.

Mr. Snowden predicted that a renewal of the military deadlock would follow the new struggle, and said this would strengthen the sense of the futility of the incalculable sacrifices of the war. He was convinced that such a situation could only be exploited successfully by the Allied Governments if they would reflect the desire of the people for a democratic peace without territorial aggrandisement. He uncompromisingly declared that a Labour Party Government was neither possible nor desirable in view of what he described as its associations with the sins of the present Administration. What the country needed was a Government which would adopt Lord Lansdowne's policy of exploring every avenue to peace. He would be prepared to support any Government set up specifically for that purpose, even if there were at its head a statesman of aristocratic and Tory tradition.

A resolution was passed unanimously expressing indignation at the attempt of the Government to reintroduce, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the old "C.D. Act," which was repudiated by the nation's conscience as long ago as 1866, and calling on the Government to withdraw the Order immediately.

Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., was re-elected chairman of the party.

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ROYAL HINDU HOTEL
ROOMS NOW AVAILABLE for single visitors and families.
Intending visitors should call AT ONCE and arrange at our Bombay Sweetmeat Shop.
Arrange early at
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For Cakes, Sweets, Chocolates and Confectionery . . . .
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The WAR and ROSE'S LIME JUICE.
The West Indian Lime has long been known to contain more Natural Health-giving properties than any other fruit. That is why
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There are two kinds—the Sweetened (Lime Juice Cordial), and the Unsweetened (Prepared Lime Juice). The requirements of the War Office, British Red Cross Society and Y.M.C.A. for the B.E.F. and Hospitals are so urgent that supplies of ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL must be curtailed to the general public so long as the urgency exists. Should your dealer, therefore, be unable to supply, try a bottle of the Unsweetened Lime Juice at the same price and sweeten to your taste. ROSE'S LIME JUICE is an excellent preventive of Malarial Fevers, and is always
DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING,
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The place is a new feature in Bombay for Excellent Cooking.
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Experienced management gained only after many years of service in the best first class French Restaurant of New York, U.S.A.
ALL ROADS LEAD TO
The Italian Restaurant
CHOWPATTY SEA-FACE

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for
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Has stood the test of 60 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

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Our Guarantee with Royal-Zest
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Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
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Real Gold Pills for strength. Price Rs. 2 per phial, 3 per tube and 15 for Special.
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FOR CUSTOMERS OF
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40 years experience . . . . .
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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED MISSING.

Captain J F Ferguson, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut F J French, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut R T N Hickley, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut A J Jones, Berkshires.
Lieut N G Leftwich, Cheshires.
Captain W F Page, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut G I Sinclair, Argylls.

PREVIOUSLY KILLED NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Captain M R Carter, East Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Lieut S C Barker, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut A A Harwood, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieut W S Johnston, Argylls.
Second-Lieut R W King, Cambridge.
Captain A R Maw, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H S Payne, West Surreys.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain H A Hodges, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut W S Hodgson, Field Artillery.
Lieut W S M Ruxton, Border Regiment.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Captain W Davies, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut F T Williams, Welsh Regiment.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut H Ainscough, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut H G Arnold, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut C A Beard, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut F H Bees, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut D A Carmichael, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C G Claridge, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut W Coe, Border Regiment.
Lieut H A Collymore, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A Cuthbertson, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut F D Dams, West Yorks.
Lieut G L Dickson, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J D Edward, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J Ellis, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut H Foster, East Yorks.
Lieut E Gladding, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut F Hammond, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut N E N Henderson, Scots Borderers.
Second-Lieut R F Hitchcock, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut F C Ilett, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut F Izod, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut P Jamieson, Gordons.
Captain F B Joyce, Sherwoods.
Lieut G I Kerkcaldy, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut C O Leadbitter, Coldstream.
Second-Lieut P W Mackay, Black Watch.
Lieut T Marslamd, Engineers.
Lieut J E M Michelmore, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut T S Moore, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W H Morgan, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut P C Naverson, North Staffs.
Lieut T C Nugent, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G R Oliver, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut G Owens, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W B Parker, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut H M Perryman, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain S V P Pill, Medicals.
Lieut L W Pinnick, East Surreys.
Captain W G Price, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut R Ramsay, Black Watch.
Lieut F H C Redington, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut B E Rees, Engineers.
Lieut B L Rieden, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J S Robertson, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut K W Sawrey, Garrison Artillery.
Captain G J Sinclair, Black Watch.
Captain A G Smith, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut H E Smith, North Lancs.
Lieut J A Snape, Cheshires.
Lieut J C Stephen, Black Watch.
Lieut D C Stewart-Smith, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut S Storer, Essex.
Second-Lieut A Taylor, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut W C Taylor, Scots Borderers.
Second-Lieut C S Thomas, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut G C Tunbridge, York Lancs.
Second-Lieut C H Vines, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut G W Wotherspoon, Highland Light Infantry.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Captain W A G Stevenson, Highland Light Infantry.

PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut T H Arnott, Border Regiment.
Captain H E Butterworth, Manchesters.
Captain W T C Cave, Londons.
Second-Lieut C H Corbett, Border Regiment.
Lieut R E Davenhill, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W Deane, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A B C Dyer, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J R Edwards, Field Artillery.
Captain S E Ellis, Manchesters.
Lieut O J Feetham, Border Regiment.
Lieut E L Fleming, Border Regiment.
Captain J N Franks, Border Regiment.
Captain W Gibbons, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut T H Gladstone, Londons.
Second-Lieut T W W Gooderidge, Field Artillery.
Lieut N Graham, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut H D Green, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain L C Grice, North Staffs.
Captain F Hayes, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut J M Hayes, Manchesters.
Captain P H Heywood, Manchesters.
Captain J M Hodgkinson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut F W Keeling, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut S Keys, Manchesters.
Lieut H Makinson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut M D Pleasance, Manchesters.
Lieut R P Porter, Manchesters.
Lieut A T Potter, Border Regiment.
Captain O T Prichard, Manchesters.
Lieut-Col. A E Stokes-Roberts, Lancs Fusiliers.
Captain J A Schofield, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J F Schofield, Manchesters.
Captain F G Scott, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut H J W Scott, Durhams.
Second-Lieut H E Taggart, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut J Wylie, Irish Rifles.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut P Adams, Londons.
Second-Lieut C D Baker, Wiltshires.
Lieut H B Beaumont, Border Regiment.
Lieut R M P Beaven, Wilts.
Lieut T H Bird, Munsters.
Major L A Boosey, Londons.
Second-Lieut F A Bright, Londons.
Second-Lieut E A Brown, Worcesters.
Captain A T Butler, Worcesters.
Lieut W R Cresswell, Londons.
Second-Lieut J C Cunningham, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain G N C Dalziel, Londons.
Lieut H E D Elliott, Essex.
Captain C E P Foreshaw, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut E Gosmore, Field Artillery.
Lieut.-Col. F R Grimwood, Londons.
Captain G F C Gudgeon, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut C C Haffield, Worcesters.
Second-Lieuet T L Hill, Sherwoods.
Lieut E T Hollins, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut B M Ivison, Wiltshires.
Captain H B Jones, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W G Jones, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W R B Kettle, Londons.
Second-Lieut J B Logmuir, Engineers.
Lieut-Col. A V P Martin, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut P C Rushton, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut A E Silverwood, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut P K Smith, Wiltshires.
Captain J P Thierens, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J Turlett, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut J S Turnbull, Sussex.
Lieut W A E Urie, Manchesters.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieut C W Hart, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A J Wheatland, Sherwoods.

THE FOLLOWING PRISONERS HAVE ARRIVED IN HOLLAND FOR INTERNMENT.

Lieut G J Acheson, West Yorks.
Lieut H L C Aked, West Yorks.
Lieut D H Anderton, Lancs Fus.
Lieut J M Atkinson, Service.
Lieut J F Bishop, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut B W Blight, Devons.
Second-Lieut F R Brislee, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut H H Brooker, Royal Fus.
Second-Lieut C Brown, Flying Corps.
Lieut W A S Brown, Argylls.
Lieut C P Burnley, West Surreys.
Lieut A Cairn-Duff, Munsters.
Lieut J S Castle, Flying Corps.
Captain G N Clark, Londons.
Second-Lieut E A Crossland, Durhams.
Lieut C Davidson, South Wales Borderers.
Captain F M Davis, Londons.
Second-Lieut K L Golding, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A R L Goodson, Londons.
Second-Lieut A E Grant, East Kents.
Captain D Grinnell-Milne, Flying Corps.
Lieut J Curney, Londons.
Captain T C Hambling, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut A E Henley, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut V Hield, South Staffs.
Captain W B Hodgson-Smith, West Kents.
Second-Lieut E A Howell, Londons.
Captain C E H James, Welsh Regt.
Lieut W Joyce, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut S King, Cheshires.
Lieut C Lepwill, Flying Corps.
Lieut S C T Littlewood, North Lancs.
Captain D Lyall-Grant, Londons.
Lt G E Maxwell, Flying.
Lt D H Miller, Rifle Brigade.
Lt W C Mortimer-Phelan, Flying.
Lt L A Newbold, Essex.
Lt J Parish, West Yorks.
Lt F W Parrish, Rifle Corps.
Capt G M B Portman, Londons.
Lieut A Rylatt, Yorks Ligrt Infantry.
Capt J C B Tragett, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lt C L E Wallace, Londons.
Major H Whittingham, Garrison Art.

AIR FORCE.—KILLED.

Second-Lt L E Collins, General List.
Second-Lt A S Colquhoun, General List.
Second-Lt J Craig, General List.
Second-Lt R S Craig, General List.
Second-Lt. N Ford, Engineers.
Capt F E Williams, Welsh Regt.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lt A E Lancashire, General List.
Lt R M C Macfarlane, General List.
Second-Lt W N Plenderleith, General List.
Second-Lt J A Scrivener, General List.
Second-Lt E D Stevens, Hussars.

MISSING.

Second-Lt G G Bartlett, General List.
Second-Lt. B G A Bell, General List.
Second-Lt. F. D. Hudson, General List.
Second-Lt H S Lewis, General List.
Capt S P Smith, Service.
Lt A G Wingategray, General List.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Second-Lt. F S Greatwood, Sussex.

LONDON, May 17.

NAVAL DIVISION.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Temp Sub-Lt J H Cowan, Vol Reserve.
Temp Sub-Lt D A Davidson, Vol Reserve.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/-, MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

MARRIAGE REFORM.

PROPOSAL FOR DIVORCE AFTER THREE YEARS' DESERTION.

Desertion for a period of three years should, in future, be a ground for divorce is one of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee of the Marriage Law Reform Committee in a report issued in mail week.

This, it may be recalled, was recommended by the Royal Commission on Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which reported in 1912.

In the report issued in mail week the Committee further recommend that jurisdiction to a limited extent, in divorce and matrimonial cases, should be conferred on County Courts for the accommodation of the working classes.

"It is thought by many" the report goes on, "that the proposed Bill might also contain provisions, with all proper safeguards, as to other married persons who have been in fact separated for a prescribed period, either:—

(1) By voluntary but informal arrangement.

(2) By reason of incurable insanity.

The Committee contend that permanent separation orders should no longer be made.

The report concludes as follows:—

It need hardly be added that at the present time, when the manhood of the nation has been depleted by the most terrible of wars, it is exceptionally urgent, in the interest of the community and of the Empire, that no obstacles to marriage, such as those which arise from legal technicalities and pecuniary circumstances, should be allowed to remain.

BOY SOLDIER AND PREMIER.

When the Premier, Signor Orlando, was recently visiting the Italian front, says, the war correspondent of the "Giornale d'Italia," he was made acquainted with the story of a youth of 15, named Marcello Davide, serving with the 21st Regiment, who had run away from his parents in the invaded territory and had gone to work as a labourer in the war zone. He gave up this employment to fight along with the 21st Regiment, and in his new sphere of activity was soon remarked for his observance of discipline and his bravery.

Signor Orlando, on learning these particulars, and in addition the fact that the boy would not hear of leaving the front, addressed the colonel of the regiment as follows:—"Be good enough, colonel, to keep this lad, for from now on I adopt him as a son."

Turning to the young soldier the Premier continued: "You are another of my sons. Write to me every month and tell me how you are getting on. I will look after you and your future. For the present go on fighting for your country."

H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Kotah paid a surprise visit to the Rishikul Academy at Hardwar on the evening of the 23rd instant. He was received in the Yajnashala by the Brahmacharis and the staff who were all busy performing their evening prayers and homa sacrifice. The Maharaja was shown over the kitchen, dispensary, vidyalaya, boarding house, etc., and was quite satisfied with the arrangements.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hypophosphite of Lime
FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION
Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists
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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 3,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.
5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR
Safety Razor.
All users of this well known safety razor have been thoroughly satisfied as regards its cheapness and utility. This Gem Damaskeene Safety Razor has been found to be very easy for operation and extremely light and harmless.
The set consists of a highly nickel plated frame and handle, stropping handle, seven blades, etc. This assures a perfectly smooth shave.
Price Rs. 4-8 only.
P. P. RELE & Sons, Kalkadevi Road BOMBAY.

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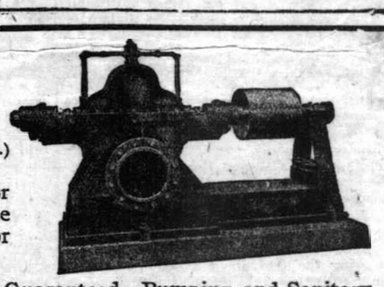
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